

FORECAST—Little change in temperature.
Sunshine yesterday, 7 hours 36 minutes.

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LONDONERS PREPARE FOR MORE BOMBINGS—Blitzed blocks are being used to prepare for expected new assaults against London now that German bombers are leaving the Russian front. Ruined buildings have been cleared away and huge tanks of water sunk in the building sites. They'll each provide thousands of gallons of water for firefighters if mains fail.

Shape New Strategy for Pacific

Curtin Says United States Australia's Closest Partner

MELBOURNE (CP)—Prime Minister John Curtin, in an article written for the Melbourne Herald, declared today that Australia's closest partner in war in the Pacific is the United States.

"The government," he said, "regards the Pacific struggle as primarily one in which the United States and Australia should have the fullest say in the direction of the fighting plan."

He said his government's policy "is shaped toward obtaining Russian aid and working out with the United States a plan of Pacific strategy—along with British, Chinese and Dutch forces."

"We refuse," he asserted, "to accept the dictum that the Pacific struggle is a subordinate segment of the general conflict."

LOOKS TO U.S.

"I make it clear that Australia looks to America free from any pangs about our traditional links of friendship to Britain."

"We know Britain's problems. We know her constant threat is invasion. We know the dangers of dispersing strength—but we know that Australia can go and Britain still hold on."

"We are determined that Australia shall not go. We shall exert our energy toward shaping a plan with the United States as its keystone, giving our country confidence and ability to hold out until the tide of battle swings against the enemy."



"We must reshape our country's life," Prime Minister Curtin.

Mr. Curtin disclosed that before the war Australia had attempted to get an agreement with Russia for defence against Japanese attack, but said the effort then was "wrongly regarded as premature."

POSITION CLEAR

(A London Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Canberra quoted Mr. Curtin as saying there

was no possibility that he might go to Washington. "I am satisfied that Australia's point of view now has been clearly understood in places where it should be understood," he added.

MUST TRANSFORM COUNTRY

CANBERRA (AP)—Australia's peril is so great that the entire country's normal life must be transformed and reshaped, Prime Minister John Curtin told an industrial conference today.

The conference was convened to consider means of achieving and maintaining continuous production at the highest possible level by improving production machinery and assuring a flow of labor power in war industries for the duration of the struggle.

MEN LACK ARMS

The Prime Minister continued: "All our past way of life is now overthrown by the stern duty of defending our country to the last gasp. The attackers are so well prepared that we start very much behind scratch. We do not lack men or fighting forces, but the fighting forces lack the volume of equipment which would give them parity with the enemy."

Referring to Allied air inferiority in the Pacific, Mr. Curtin said the Allies were grappling with the problem with determination, but until air supremacy was established all the other forces would be prejudice in fighting power.

Manila Bombed 3 Hours, Japs Land New Hordes

By R. P. CHRONIN JR.

MANILA (AP)—10 p.m., 5 a.m. P.S.T.—A large area of Manila's ancient walled city was a roaring mass of flames tonight as the Japanese air force answered Gen. Douglas MacArthur's proclamation of this capital as an open city with a devastating rain of death and destruction.

While waves of glistering bombers methodically roared over the stricken city, reports reached it that the Japanese, advancing more than 30 miles, had driven down the corridor leading southward from their beach head at Damortis toward Manila.

One report, telephoned to the Manila Bulletin, said they were at Moncada, about 83 miles north of Manila, and other sources said they had pushed still another five miles further and captured Paniqui.

(In Washington the United States War Department reported fleets of Japanese troopships were pouring invasion reinforcements ashore north and south-east of Manila and "very heavy" fighting was in progress south-east of the Philippine capital.)

"Hardly had the dust cleared," NBC correspondent Bert Silen reported, "than another flight of bombers flew over the same spot—and again another salvo of bombs found their mark in the old church and the convent adjoining."

"Flames started to leap upward and from then until now these old, revered landmarks are a ragging inferno."

Silen said "the cry is for help—help from America," and added: "And if this does not come soon, all of us have resigned ourselves to the inevitable."

The Manila Bulletin's correspondent in Santa Cruz, in Laguna province of Luzon Island,



Business section of Manila, Pasig River flowing through.

reported one Japanese woman was among Japanese armed forces killed or captured fighting on the east coast inland from Atimonan, 75 miles southeast of Manila. It was said the woman was carrying a sub machine gun.

Baguio, the commonwealth's summer capital, still was in American hands up to this morning, high military sources said, and was being defended by United States regulars guarding roads leading into the mountains both from the north and south from the Lingayen Gulf shore.

Fire and bombs ruined many of Manila's most ancient religious institutions, but by sundown the flames appeared to have been

confined to an area of about six blocks.

The dead among Manila's more than 600,000 inhabitants were estimated tentatively at about 50 and scores of others were wounded—most of them by a direct hit on the roof of the treasury building.

From atop the Manila Hotel on the bay front, this correspondent watched squadron after squadron of the silver-winged twin-engined bombers attack the undefended city in a leisurely raid which lasted for three hours and 17 minutes.

All their targets were in half a mile radius around the hotel where several hundred Americans and Britons are sheltered.

For the first 2½ hours, the Japanese attacked the harbors and piers. They came in circling waves in groups of nine, then nine more, another, then eight and finally seven, picking one target after another and going back to it if they missed the first time.

Jap Bombs Sink 2 Freighters

After several attempts, they scored direct hits on two freighters, about 3,000 tons each, anchored off the piers. Both sank.

The planes then attacked the piers themselves, causing heavy damage and sinking four Philippine government coastguard cutters.

Besides the churches and treasury, bombs fell squarely on other government buildings, a fire station and a college.

Intramuros—the walled Spanish city where much of the important civilian damage was done—is the historical, artistic, ecclesiastical and architectural centre of the city. Within it are the oldest churches, including the stately domed cathedral; convents and hundreds of structures of cultural interest. Narrow, crooked streets, paved with modern asphalt, wind among the moss-covered walls, the former blockhouses of old Fort Santiago and the famous Cuartel de Espana. The main thoroughfare is the Calle Real.



HERE'S PHILIPPINES 'THEATRE OF WAR'—Mapped here is the menace to Manila, possible attack routes of Japanese landing forces which have launched a massive attack on Luzon Island, where they are meeting stiff resistance from jungle-toughened American and Filipino troops.

Japan Sees Oil

BERLIN (German Broadcast Recorded by AP)—Premier Tojo of Japan told the House of Peers about 70 Borneo oil wells can be restored in about a month and that Japan can reckon on about 700 tons of oil daily from the Borneo oil fields, a German broadcast of a Tokyo dispatch said today.

The premier was reported as saying British forces destroyed about 150 oil well derricks and other oil field establishments before withdrawing from the areas of Sarawak now occupied by the Japanese.

King at White House

WASHINGTON (CP)—Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada conferred this afternoon with President Roosevelt. Earlier he had a conference with State Secretary Cordell Hull and Prime Minister Churchill. Mr. King and Mr. Hull discussed the future status of the French islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon.

Russians Attempt Crimea Invasion?

LONDON (CP)—The possibility the Russians are now attempting a counter-invasion of the Crimea from across the Strait of Kerch was discussed by informed quarters in London tonight following the German claim four transports had been sunk there by Nazi dive bombers.

The small vessels, reported sunk naturally would be the type used in such an attempt, it was pointed out.

'Change in Command Too Slow'—Hughes

SYDNEY (CP)—W. M. Hughes, Australian deputy opposition leader, today termed the removal of Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham from command of Britain's Far Eastern forces "a belated recognition by those in authority of unfitness and incompetence."

Criticizing what he said were "peace conditions" under which Britain's Far East garrisons lived before the Japanese attack, Mr. Hughes declared: "So far all our defences have gone down like pins in a bowling alley."

King Haakon Honored

NEW YORK (AP)—The BBC reported today that, in the presence of King Haakon, a Norwegian merchant ship bearing his name had been launched in England—the first Norwegian vessel built here since the start of the war.

'Barbaric Cruelty' Of Japs Enrages Hull

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of State Hull asserted today that Japan, in bombing the "open city" of Manila, was practicing the same barbaric methods of cruelty and humanity that Hitler has been using in Europe.

The secretary's statement came in reply to a request for comment on Japan's apparent lack of respect to a request for international law in bombing Manila, which had been declared an open city, undefended, to spare civilian suffering.

Hull said Japan had an entirely consistent record in recent years, especially since the invasion of China in 1937, in practicing the same barbaric methods, the same methods of cruelty and inhumanity as Hitler practices and has been practicing in Europe.

In the medieval city are the University of Santo Tomas, opened by the Spanish Dominicans in 1611, and Santa Clara Convent, founded in 1621 and sometimes called "the house of the living dead," for its closely veiled nuns can be seen and spoken to at the locutorio only at Easter and Christmas.

This true bit of old Spain is only a short distance from the new city, with its modern hotels, amusement centres and waterfront.

Brilliant flames spread up from the famous old walled city close to Fort Santiago, which had not been used for military purposes for years.

Hits on College, Bombs Near Hospital

The college building which was hit was in the walled city. Also in this area, bombs dropped close to a hospital.

A church (identified by the NBC broadcaster as the ancient church of Santo Domingo) was smashed by one direct hit.

Many bombings were near the Scotts, Manila's most prominent business street.

So many were the swarms of Japanese planes that the populace began to feel the enemy had turned loose most of its air power against whatever objectives it had chosen.

From the Associated Press lookout post, three waves totaling 36

The Japanese, he remarked, have taken across to the Philippines the same practices of fierceness they inflicted on China.

Senator Burton Wheeler (Democrat, Montana), one of the Administration's chief critics in recent years, said the bombing of Manila demonstrated that "we face only a half-civilized race and in the future they will have to be treated as such."

"My only regret is that we do not have the bombs and the bombers to bomb hell out of Tokyo, Kobe and other Japanese cities," Wheeler told reporters. "We have given them away."

He added the "time will come when we can bomb them and we will retaliate by making a shambles out of their cities. I'd certainly show them no mercy."

planes were in sight at one time, two flying westward, one north. Several minutes later two additional waves appeared from the north.

The Japanese dropped pamphlets to Philippine soldiers, saying: "Dear soldiers: Our aim is to destroy American force. We have no quarrel with you. Are we not all of the Far East? Drop your guns, return home to your loved ones."

Attempting to ensure that the Japanese will not make a rapid and profitable advance from Legaspi, 250 miles southwest of Manila, sapper companies in the south of Luzon Island exploded all powder magazines, burned food and fuel stores and decommissioned their vehicles.

Immediately on announcement of Gen. MacArthur's action all military stores that could not be moved from the open city were destroyed; anti-aircraft guns were dismantled and moved out of the zone, and Far Eastern Command headquarters were set up at a point outside Manila, and the commonwealth government headed by President Quezon left the city.

A communique said that meanwhile fighting in the Lingayen gulf area north of Manila was of a desultory character.

At the same time heavy enemy air activity was said to have continued over all the battle fronts of the islands.

Final Bulletins

Take Over Radio

ST. PIERRE (AP)—All radio, telegraph, cable and telephone communications in St. Pierre and Miquelon were placed today under the control of the Free French navy, the Free French Information Service announced this evening.

Nazi Reinforcements

LONDON (CP)—There is a growing belief among London observers that Germany and Italy are rushing heavy reinforcements to Tripoli, capital and chief port of Libya, and thence eastward into the Libyan battle zone in spite of heavy losses of ships in the Mediterranean.

Quake Shakes Lisbon

LISBON (AP)—A violent earthquake shook Lisbon at 6:25 p.m. (10:25 a.m. P.S.T.) today, sending the frightened populace into the streets.

The epicentre was outside Lisbon but was believed to be somewhere in the Iberian Peninsula.

5 Burned to Death

ONEIDA, Wis. (AP)—A mother and her four small children burned to death today in their three-room frame house near here. The father and two other children suffered severe burns. The victims were: Mrs. Henrietta Rauech, 39; Ralph, 9; Fatsy, 7; David, 5; and Eleanor, 2.

Prize For Bomber

AKRON, O. (AP)—The Akron Motion Picture Operators' Union has bought a \$250 defence bond to present to the first American aviator to drop a bomb on Tokyo.

R.A.F. Night Raid

LONDON (CP)—R.A.F. formations swept across the southeast coast tonight and the dull red glow of bombs bursting on Nazi-held French "invasion" bases was seen from this side of the Channel.

The Germans greeted the raiders with heavy bursts of flaming onions and tracer bullets.

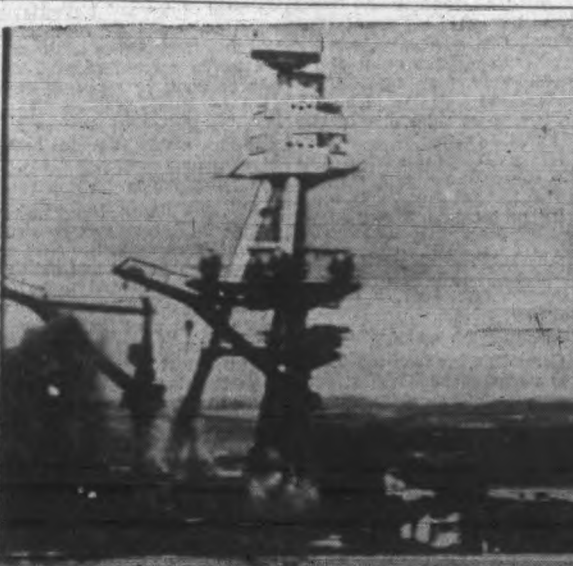
Warships Barred

ST. PIERRE, St. Pierre et Miquelon (AP)—Vice-Admiral Emile Muselier, commander-in-chief of Free French naval forces, today barred the territorial waters of St. Pierre and Miquelon to "all warships of any nationality except under special permission previously asked for and granted."

Mayhew Leaves

R. W. Mayhew, M.P., left Victoria this afternoon for Ottawa where he will hear Prime Minister Churchill speak to the Canadian Parliament on Tuesday. A seat on tonight's eastbound Trans-Canada plane was found for Mr. Mayhew.

(See page 9 for earlier story.)



BLOODY BUT UNBOWED, 'OLD GLORY' WAVES OVER Pearl Harbor after the Japs attack Dec. 7 dealt her a mortal blow, the U.S. battleship Arizona still proudly carries 'Old Glory.'

GET YOUR "WESTINGHOUSE" REFRIG.
BEFORE IT'S TOO LATE
and get it at KENTS

Nazis Hurlled Back On Leningrad Front

Reds Kill 36,000

MOSCOW (AP)—Red Army troops campaigning to lift the five-month-old siege of Leningrad were declared authoritatively today to have killed more than 36,000 Germans and regained 32 additional villages in a drive paralleling the central front counter-offensive.

Soviet soldiers sent the invaders reeling from the Vokhovo area, 80 miles southeast of Leningrad on the main railway between that city and Moscow, the Soviet information bureau said.

The Moscow radio reported that Russian units pushed more than 20 miles beyond the recaptured city of Vokhovo and seized large quantities of German war supplies.

RIVER LINE BROKEN

Cracking of the Germans' Oka River line and recapture of Norfominsk, 35 miles southwest of Moscow on a railway to Kaluga, had been reported earlier from the central front.

The government newspaper, Izvestia, said Russian soldiers crawled by night across the ice of the Oka River—a tributary of the Volga which rises 250 miles south of Moscow—to smash outposts and capture a large town strongly fortified under orders by Hitler for a decisive stand there.

(London authorities said the Russians were reported to have recaptured Kaluga, at the confluence of the Oka and the Ugra rivers. The BBC said the town was Klyasma.)

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Committee for Medical Aid for China closed Wednesday, Christmas Eve, until Friday, Jan. 2. We take this opportunity of thanking all our contributors. Book won by ticket No. 4510, Mrs. Sixsmith, 910 Cook St.

Knitting Classes, 1 to 5.30—Free instruction with all purchases. Needle Craft Shoppe, Fort.

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Roosevelt, Churchill, Speed War Plans

All Anti-Axis Countries At White House Parleys

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt held eight major war strategy conferences today and Prime Minister Churchill of Great Britain sat with him at six of them.

Starting off with a gathering of American army chiefs, the meetings embraced engagements with representatives of all the American republics, all nations arrayed against Germany, Japan and Italy, and even some of the Germany-occupied countries, including Norway, Belgium and Denmark.

The inclusion of Denmark came as somewhat of a surprise since that country, unlike most of the other occupied European nations, has no refugee government.

WAR CHIEFS SET IN

The conferences, designed primarily to inform anti-Axis nations and those within the Western Hemisphere solidarity group of the progress of unified world-wide war steps, began at 10 a.m. with the President receiving Secretary of War Stimson, Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, and Maj.-Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Deputy Chief of Staff in charge of air. This meeting was in the White House proper and concerned American problems only.

TALK FOR AMERICAS

At noon in the White House red room the President, with Mr. Churchill attending, received the diplomatic chiefs of all the South and Central American Republics. Half an hour later, in the same

room, the Chinese Ambassador saw the President.

At 1 o'clock, the President and British Prime Minister saw Maxim Litvinov, the Soviet Ambassador, and Harry L. Hopkins, American lend-lease chief.

The last conference of the day—at 4.30—took place in the cabinet room with the President and Mr. Churchill meeting with the United States-Great Britain War Council.

The United States and Great Britain were believed to have reached preliminary agreement on the broad strategy to start rolling toward victory in 1943. Today's meetings were expected to have a direct bearing on the details.

DILL TO REMAIN

There was reason to believe that arrangements for close Anglo-American co-operation already had been worked out, and it was reported that Gen. Sir John Dill, retiring chief of staff of the British army, would remain in Washington indefinitely to assist in co-ordinating the military efforts of the two nations. Sir John came here in Mr. Churchill's party.

In working out the broad Allied strategy, Prime Minister Churchill is understood to have proceeded on the probability that Germany would continue to threaten an invasion of Britain in order to keep the island from dispatching men or material to other theatres of operations.

Members of Congress who lunched with Mr. Churchill after his historic address on Capitol

Hill Friday reported, however, that he was confident Britain could repel any invasion attempt.

AIR SUPERIORITY

Mr. Churchill was said to have told the luncheon group that the R.A.F. has attained daytime superiority over Great Britain proper and was still expanding its strength. One informant said the Prime Minister believed it quite likely Germany would make a major invasion attempt in the spring.

But he was said to have explained that British information about enemy troop concentrations has improved greatly. It would be impossible, he was quoted as saying, for the Nazis to send any large force across the English Channel without undergoing terrific punishment from the R.A.F. before the expedition even got started.

RUSSIA AND LIBYA

Pleced together, reports from the legislators who ate a turkey luncheon with Mr. Churchill, gave this picture:

Mr. Churchill's information was that the German retreat in Russia had been orderly in general, although the Nazis may have been routed at a few points. In Libya, the Prime Minister had convinced British soldiers taken over by the Free French forces of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, CBS heard the broadcast here.

The broadcast called the islands "victims of unqualifiable De Gaulle aggression," and asserted Marshal Petain "is with them in heart and soul" during their momentary trial.

"Besides," it added, "their fate is not at all sealed yet. The American government promptly and officially criticized the action taken without its knowledge and without its consent."

FRENCH PUBLIC INFORMED

VICHY (AP)—The French public learned today for the first time of the Free French occupation of the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon in newspaper accounts which said Britain and the United States were not to blame.

Vichy newspapers mentioned prominently the United States Department not disclaiming any responsibility for the Free French action and, under Ottawa date lines, reported the move was without the knowledge of British and Canadian authorities.

ITALIAN CLAIM

ROME (Italian Broadcast)—British motorized forces were claimed by the Italian high command today to have been repulsed in attacks on Axis lines south of the Libyan port of Benghazi.

Ontario Fears Labor Shortage

TORONTO (CP)—The youth of Ontario is marching off the land to the grim tune of the war drums or the song of busy machines in war industries, and provincial government officials foresee a labor-shortage crisis in 1942.

Since the war began the farmer has said that he couldn't meet the rising costs of labor and produce profitably. Unable to compete with war industry wages but mindful of the emergency to provide food for Britain, he has sought and received help from the government.

Today in every rural centre, in city schools and city offices, farm placement officers working under Alex MacLaren, director of farm service for Ontario, are spreading the gospel to the youth to work on the farms next summer.

The objective for 1942, says Mr. MacLaren, is to place 40,000 helpers on Ontario farms, 20,000 from secondary schools throughout the province, 1,000 from the Women's Land Brigade, 1,000 from offices whose members will do farm work on their holidays and so on. No one who might possibly help is turned down.

The first concerted effort to place sufficient help on the farms was made by the government in 1941. An inter-departmental committee set up under Labor Minister N. O. Hipel had 10,000 extra workers as its objective and placed nearly 23,000. Thousands were youngsters out of high school, released at Easter because of their good year-round school work.

No one knows exactly how many of the young men who raised the hogs, made the cheese or fed the chickens with which to supply Britain have left the land. But Mr. MacLaren says it is large, that the percentage of farm boys in some regiments was 75 and that some localities in Ontario have lost 100 per cent of their young men to war industries or the armed services.

For every one of these war soldiers the government hopes to have a land soldier ready in 1942—be he or she a banker on holidays or a third-year high school student.

Bonus Sailors

ROME (And agency to AP)—The Italian council of ministers, Mussolini presiding, voted approval today of a 1942-43 fiscal year budget to provide 14,152,180,000 lire for the armed forces. The ministerial council also approved awards of cash prizes to merchant seamen who "violate or attempt to violate the enemy blockade," as well as cash awards to relatives of sailors who are captured or die in attempts to run the blockade.

Vichy Confident About St. Pierre

WASHINGTON (AP)—Gaston Henry-Haye, the Vichy ambassador, said today after seeing State Secretary Hull, that he had "no reason to doubt that (Vichy) sovereignty will be re-established and maintained over St. Pierre and Miquelon."

The two small islands south of Newfoundland were taken over Wednesday by Free French forces opposed to the Vichy government.

Henry-Haye told reporters he was confident an amicable solution would be arrived at. He indicated a basis for settlement had been arrived at during conversations already held, and said he was communicating with his government, recommending a settlement be made which would guarantee French sovereignty over the islands and, at the same time, satisfy all the governments of this hemisphere.

The ambassador said the wireless station on St. Pierre was a small one used only to provide weather reports and assistance to fishermen, and he was certain some arrangements could be worked out which would satisfy the United States and other nations the wireless would not be of any assistance to any belligerent countries.

READY FOR ACTION

NEW YORK (AP)—A Vichy broadcast addressed to the inhabitants of St. Pierre and Miquelon assured them today the government would "know how to restore the status quo" on the islands taken over by the Free French forces of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, CBS heard the broadcast here.

The broadcast called the islands "victims of unqualifiable De Gaulle aggression," and asserted Marshal Petain "is with them in heart and soul" during their momentary trial.

"Besides," it added, "their fate is not at all sealed yet. The American government promptly and officially criticized the action taken without its knowledge and without its consent."

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EVENING BAGS

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PHONE GARDEN 1196

Bearded, Muddy Newsman Dodged Japs Four Days

Clark Lee, bearded and muddy, walked into the Associated Press office in Manila Christmas night and wrote a story. Back of this report is another story—Lee's personal experiences at and near the front in gathering the story of military operations. These experiences were related to a co-worker, Russel Brines.

By RUSSEL BRINES

MANILA (AP)—Big Clark Lee was a mass of mud. Even his four-day growth of beard was matted.

Four days earlier when he left for the Lingayen battlefield he was dressed in whites. Now he wore a borrowed khaki shirt and denim trousers. He had no socks. Ditches had served as air raid shelters after Japanese air attacks on his car.

He looked every inch a dramatic story, and he had one—a yarn of personal experiences to top that of any newspaperman in the Philippines in this war.

ABANDON AUTO

Japanese bombs were a constant overtones in his recital. Dozens of times Lee and two friends had to abandon their car in the middle of the road near the battlefield and dive for cover.

On the way back, the party reached the mountains just as a Japanese column began marching through the dark mountains. Through the darkness, Lee and his companions followed a winding road leading down the other side of the mountain to the Manila highway.

They almost had reached the bottom when they found themselves in the midst of a skirmish between several truckloads of Filipino soldiers and a squad of assailants hidden in the darkness.

Bullets splattered overhead as Lee's car tried to get through behind the trucks. The fighting went on for a long time before Lee quit his vantage point and decided to try to reach Baguio. Both roads leading there were blocked.

The next morning Lee and his friends followed a long caravan of Americans and Filipinos heading into the mountains. At the end of a dirt road they set fire to their car to keep it out of Japanese hands. Then they struck off on a series of narrow trails into wild, "indescribably beautiful" country.

SPED BY BOMBS

But Japanese bombers gave them a sendoff. "I jumped behind a rock, seeking shelter from the shrapnel—and found myself suspended over the edge of a 200-foot precipice," said Lee. "It was all right, because I had a good hold on rock. But it was a funny feeling to be hanging there."

Using native boys as guides, they followed the mountain trails and toward dusk reached a small village. The village headman took one look, disappeared, then returned in what he apparently considered was proper dress—three silk shirts and a coat, despite the heat, but below the waist only a native loin cloth.

Lee and his friends spent that night in the headman's house, a thatched, two-story structure set up on stilts. The windows in their room were closed tightly, and there was no light, for the headman explained that even in this remote region blackouts were enforced.

Later Lee met a Belgian priest who had spent many years alone among the tribesmen. "Be careful," he warned. "Those people suspect you; they think you're spies sent here to bring them an air raid. Don't show any light—and you'd better hide if any planes should come over."

FEAR NATIVE BOLOS

After taking a look at the wicked Bolos (knives) which the Igorot natives carry, the party spent an apprehensive night. But no planes appeared. The headman supplied a guide

this time, who took the party on a trail that led first along the fringe of a mountain, then dropped down to a swiftly-flowing river. For "miles and miles" they followed this canyon, fording the river at least 16 times.

At dusk the party reached a small lowland town where, after showing their credentials to police, they were allowed to catch a ride on a slow-moving, horse-drawn cart that formed part of a column.

Suddenly there was a shattering explosion. The car just ahead of Lee's was blown up by a land mine.

Then they hopped an army truck which took them to a main railway centre, and there boarded a train for Manila.

Their train was halted six times as low-flying Japanese bombers appeared overhead. Once they sat in on a bitter duel between an anti-aircraft battery and a formation of 27 Japanese bombers.

Finally safe in Manila, Lee learned that 15 minutes after he had boarded the train for the capital the station from which it departed was smashed by the Japanese, with 21 dead and scores wounded.

Jap Prisoners Treated Well by U.S.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States has informed the Japanese government that all Japanese prisoners captured by American armed forces will be treated in accordance with provisions of the prisoner-of-war convention adopted by 47 nations at Geneva, July 27, 1929.

The meeting was sponsored by the International Red Cross. Japan signed but never formally ratified the pact. It was expected the Japanese government would grant all American prisoners of war reciprocal fair and humane treatment.

Germany and Italy signed and ratified the pact and, on basis of reports from the International Red Cross, are observing its terms in the treatment of British, French and other European prisoners of war.

To carry out the convention's terms the U.S. government will set up an organization to handle war prisoner questions in co-operation with Marc Peter, former Swiss Minister to Washington, who will represent the International Red Cross here.

The Japanese already hold a number of Americans as prisoners of war.

Only a few Japanese prisoners of war have been taken thus far by American forces.

Seat For New Minister

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont. (CP)—Miss Helen Kinnear, K.C., chosen last month as Liberal candidate for the Welland County federal by-election Feb. 9, announced today she was withdrawing at her own request in favor of Labor Minister Humphrey Mitchell, for whom a seat in the Commons must be found. She said her decision had been made in the interest of the war effort.

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1941

'For the Good of All'

LONDON'S INFLUENTIAL NEWS-
papers have seized on the concluding
paragraph of Mr. Churchill's address in the
United States Senate chamber yesterday for
enthusiastic treatment. These are the Prime
Minister's sentiments which have provided
them with the text for special comment:

"It is not now given to us to peer into
the mysteries of the future. Still, I avow
my hope and faith, sure and inviolate, that
in the days to come the British and Ameri-
can people will, for their own safety and for
the good of all, walk together in majesty, in
justice and in peace."

Apart from the effect which the alchemy
of common trial has produced in the rela-
tions between the British and American peo-
ple as a result of Japan's attack on the
United States—a clear mutual understanding
which had been growing in strength and
sincerity in recent months—Mr. Churchill's
reference to what the two nations could have
accomplished if they had acted in concert
and with firmness years ago, obviously has
impressed our neighbors with the compelling
necessity to avoid similar mistakes in the
future. And it was fitting and not in the
least surprising that the Prime Minister
should have referred in such arresting terms
and with such solemnity to his hopes for
the days to come.

It would be premature to suggest that
the final victory over the totalitarian tyranny
will be the signal for political "staff talks"
between the English-speaking nations, nego-
tiations, for example, designed—as the Daily
Mail puts it—for federation of the United
States and the British Empire; but the para-
graph of the speech we have quoted lends
emphasis to Mr. Churchill's remarks in the
House of Commons as far back as August
20, 1940, at a stage when a widespread be-
lief existed in many neutral nations that
Britain's cause was as good as lost. On
that occasion the Prime Minister finished
his report on the war situation, and especially
on the leasing of British bases to the United
States, with these prophetic words:

"These are important steps. Undoubtedly
this process means that these two great or-
ganizations of the English-speaking democ-
racies, the British Empire and the United
States, will have to be somewhat mixed up
together in some of their affairs for mutual
and general advantage. For my own part,
looking out upon the future, I do not view
the process with any misgivings. I could
not stop it if I wished; no one can stop it.
Like the Mississippi, it just keeps rolling
along. Let it roll. Let it roll on full flood,
inexorable, irresistible, benignant, to broader
lands and better days."

When the Prime Minister thus spoke he
was as far ahead of the popular concept of the
real meaning of those times as the President
found himself to be when he formulated and
pressed Congress to approve his plan for
leasing and lending aid to the embattled de-
mocracies. Long before Hitler sent his
legions into Poland both Mr. Churchill and Mr.
Roosevelt saw the general design of the
tragic events that were soon to follow. Both
were severely handicapped by widespread in-
ability, or reluctant unwillingness, on the
part of the general public in all the democ-
racies to read the signs that were casting
their shadows. As the Prime Minister said
yesterday, however, he must indeed have "a
blind soul" who cannot now see that some
"great purpose and design is being worked
out here below." So should the coming years
be fraught with great good for the British
and American peoples.

Our National Income

DURING THE FIRST NINE MONTHS OF
this year Canada's national income
amounted to \$3,891,000,000, as compared with
\$3,511,000,000 during the corresponding per-
iod last year. This represented an increase
of 11 per cent. In view of the fact that
industrial production as well as distribution
is at a high level, it is certain that income
for the remaining three months of 1941 will
be substantially higher than during the cor-
responding period a year ago. And every
dollar will be required.

The income derived from the primary
industries during the first nine months
showed a greater gain over a year ago than
income derived from other sources. This
income was 16.4 per cent larger than last
year, while income derived from transporta-
tion and trade was 11.2 per cent higher.
Income derived from services, finance and
government operations showed only a minor
increase. The increase in national income
has been accompanied by an increase in the
value of foreign trade. Exports during the
first nine months of this year, excluding gold,
amounted to \$1,185,000,000 as compared with
\$869,000,000 during the same period last year,
an increase of 36.3 per cent. Imports rose
from \$769,000,000 to \$1,048,000,000.

The sharp increase in our national in-
come, of course, has been due largely to the
war effort. And the prospect is that it will
continue at a high level while the present
emergency lasts. While contemplating these
increases, however, every Canadian should
bear in mind that the annual war bill will
grow as the struggle progresses. Personal
sacrifice all round must be the individual
watchword.

Their Battle Now

WHEN OUR NEIGHBORS ON THE
south picked up the gauntlet which
Japan and her European totalitarian allies
threw down they understood fairly well the
nature of the task which confronted them,
and they knew better still after the effects
of the first shock had worn off. With their
active military share of the world conflict
almost three weeks old, with difficult and
trying situations drawing a none-too-vague
outline of things to come, they are not only
fighting mad but steadfastly resolved to see
the conflict through to the only conclusion
that will restore decency. And what is equally
important, their responsible newspapers are
emphasizing, with typical American vigor
the compelling necessity to look far beyond
the day when the Nazi tyranny shall have
been completely destroyed; they are realiz-
ing the part the United States can and must
play in making the ultimate peace a perma-
nent universal condition. For the moment,
however, the following brief comment from
one publicist epitomizes a new realization
of the meaning of today's events:

"What kind of a Russia, what kind of a
China, what kind of a British Empire—
even what kind of a United States will emerge
from this war, we do not know. We only
know that any alternative but victory, total
and final, is unthinkable and intolerable. It
is no time to halt, hesitate, and ask for writ-
ten guarantees. Wars write no guarantees.
We know that whatever world emerges from
victory, it is preferable to the world that
we know would inevitably emerge from de-
feat. That, for present purposes, is enough."

That is the paramount thought in the
minds of all decent folk everywhere. The
world is our neighbor's battlefield, not
merely the Philippines or any of her Pacific
islands. Whether Britain's fight, was
America's fight all the time does not matter
now. It is the United States' fight from this
time on until victory is won. Whether China's
fight was hers does not matter either. It
is now. Whether Russia's was hers, does
not matter. At this moment it is hers.
When the Russians hurl the impudent Ger-
man invaders back it benefits the United
States. When the British fight the Japanese at
Singapore, that benefits our neighbor. When
the British drive the Germans out of Libya,
with, as acknowledged by Mr. Churchill, the
help of American tanks that vindicate the
policy which sent those tanks to them; and
the United States, resps today the benefit
of yesterday's foresight.

Wedding Rings

MUSSOLINI DELIVERED ANOTHER
speech the other day. It was in observ-
ance of an anniversary—the sixth year since
the day when the women of Italy gave up
their wedding rings to support the conquest
of Ethiopia. You must learn to hate the
enemy, he said, probably with all the chest-
beating and shouting that go with Musso-
lini language. Well, Ethiopia is gone, and
Libya is gone, and Eritrea is gone, and
Italian East Africa is gone, and Italy itself
is scarcely more than a mere conquered ter-
ritory in the hands of brutal Nazi overlords.
—with Il Duce, to quote Mr. Churchill, "the
merest utensil of his master's will." Italian
women should not find it hard to hate, nor
to know who is the enemy. And we do not
mean Mr. Churchill.

Two Helpful Hints

HERE ARE TWO THINGS IN WHICH
the ordinary citizen may help: If you
are planning to tape windows as an air raid
precaution, do not use surgical tape. It
contains three vital materials—rubber, zinc
and cloth. In the event of real raids it would
be badly needed. Use the ordinary gum,
industrial or Scotch varieties of tape. Before
buying a flashlight, the supply of which is
none too great, search the house through
for old ones that can be made to work with
new batteries or minor repairs. That will
save materials and lessen the drain on badly-
needed new ones. Those are just two things
to which the authorities have called attention.
Using the head will no doubt bring other
examples to mind.

The Japs lost more than they gained at
Pearl Harbor. It was worth more than two
battleships to end dissensions among the
American people and bind them into one
knot of nerve and muscle.

MILK SHORTAGE NEXT?

From Financial Post
First major test of the new price ceiling
policy may centre around a product that con-
cerns every Canadian and is the basis of an
important national industry—milk. Within
a short time, six months at the most, it is
reported, the country will face a serious
shortage of milk, and if this is to be even
partially averted steps must be taken im-
mediately.

Cutting down present heavy exports of
processed milk and cheese to Great Britain,
of course, would ease the situation instantly,
but such a course would be unthinkable when
Britain's need at this time is much greater
than our own.

Three other steps remain open to the
War-time Prices and Trade Board: the con-
sumer could be asked to pay more, a straight
subsidy might be paid to producers, or the
latter's costs might be reduced by lowering
feed costs. With substantial encouragement
in any of these three forms it is believed
that milk production could be stimulated im-
mediately almost 15 per cent and still more
as farmers increase their holdings of dairy
cattle.

With the Prices Board firmly committed
to a rigid ceiling, the public generally op-
posed to the growth of subsidies, and the
farmer admittedly facing a critical labor
shortage, a real problem confronts the new
control program. But this one, along with
hundreds of others must be solved and solved
quickly if Canada's great experiment to halt
inflation is to have a chance of success.

Bruce Hutchison

SURVIVAL
"WELL, WELL," said Mrs. Noggins, "and
'ow didja get through Christmas after
all? Myself, I jest shut my eyes and waded
through it, tryin' 'ard not to think about it.
That way, you can sort of charge through it
like the Light Brigade, unconscious. It's the
only way. If you stop to think about the
damn thing, you're sunk."

"Of course, it was a change in some ways.
I meandersigh, every other year my boy Alf
give me bath salts and, like I told you many
times before, I could smell Christmas comin'
weeks in advance, until the smell of bath-
salts anywhere in a drug store fairly turned
me stummick. Well, I thought, no bath salts
this year. Alf's on active service, you know,
somewhere up the coast and I couldn't get
no bath salts, so 'e sent me \$5 and I thought
now I'll get somethin' nice, all my own, that
I've wanted for years. But come to think of
it, there was nothin' I could think of I really
needed, not for five dollars. I'd like a car,
of course, or a electric stove, but you can't
do much with five dollars, you know."

"So I thought and thought and by Christ-
mas Eve I was fair-desperate, you-know,
wanderin' about the stores, thinkin, wot I
could get as would please poor Alf. And in
the end I ended-up buyin' a big, blue bottle
of bath salts, same as 'ever. I sposed it's
become a 'abit you can't shake. It was al-
ways so with us Noggins. Look at Uncle
'Erbert and 'is beer. Well, anyways, it'll make
Alf 'appy when I tell 'im, and I sposed I can
take it again. In wartime you got to be
brave but I certainly would of liked a new
'at, if I'd of thought of it in time. Well, I'll
go through the year now with this old 'at, which
was bort before the war, and smellin' rich
and luxurious of bath salts. I s suppose I owe
that much to Alf."

MILD PARTY

"O F COURSE WE GIVE only useful gifts
this year. Usually, I give my 'usb'n a
case of beer, you know, so 'e can stay around
the 'ouse for a day or two and not 'ave to go
out to the beer club, but this year I thort it'd
be sinful, so I give 'im a pair of the best
workin' gloves I could buy. I thort it might
suggest somethin' to 'im, kind of nicely—
you know, might hinspire 'im to clean out
the 'en 'ouse or somethin', but when he
opened the parcel and seen them 'e says,
'These is fine,' he says, 'the very best quality.'
'e says, 'My dear,' 'e says, 'you can use 'em
to tend the furnace with.' I might as well
give 'im the beer."

"We didn't do much on Christmas, bein'
wartime, but I thort we should keep our
spirits up a bit, as it were, and we was
gettin' along fine until the plum puddin',
when Beak started arguin' about the water-
works system, like he allus does if you give
'im even the smallest drop of anything, and
that started them all off and instead of the
Christmas spirit we 'ad Saänich waterworks
all night, which is 'ardly the thing for
Christmas. That's the trouble of mixin'
parsnip wine with waterworks. They set
Beak crazy."

TOM WAS TOUGH

AND THE TURKEY WAS TOUGH, I thort.
Raised it myself, as usual, and give it
every care, but it was tough. I called it
Tom, when it was alive, and it was quite a
pet, and I did feel bad when I 'ad to chop it's
'ead off, but it was tough. Tom was
tough from the time 'e was a baby, eatin'
everything in sight. Why 'e ate so many
grasshoppers last summer you'd of thort
'e'd bust and I could kind of taste it, at
Christmas. Very proud and mighty, Tom
was, struttin' all around the garden and
chasin' the 'ens, and chasin' the dogs and
even chasin' the baker's boy. I sposed Tom
chased too much and got muscular, and I
will say I ain't lookin' forward to livin' on
Tom for another week or so down to the
'ash and the soup. On the 'ole Tom was
better alive than dead, which is more than
you can say for some people I know.

"Well, the party all went 'ome at last
and after listenin' to 'em it was a positive
relief to get into the dishpan and wash up
the dishes. Thank 'eaven, I said, it's over
and three 'undred and sixty-five days before
another one. Then I thort, next year's Leap
Year and three 'undred and sixty-six days.
It quite cheered me up. And when I finally
got into the bath around midnight and lay
a-soakin' with them blue bath salts and
all, I felt quite contented and comfortable
even if it was Christmas. If you jest shut
your eyes and wade through it, blind, it isn't
so bad after all. Now if we can only shut
our eyes and wade through the next year,
blind, we'll be all right. The great mistake
is to stop and think about things."

NOISE

The British Medical Journal reports pro-
gress in curing cases of neuritic breakdown
brought on by "the unaccustomed stress of
noises, such as gunfire, shell-bursts, explod-
ing bombs, sirens, planes and dive-bombing."
One prescription is imitation of war noise.
Many patients have regained composure
upon hearing the serech of a portable field
siren, the din of tin boxes beaten with sticks
or BBC recordings of actual warfare. Suf-
ferers are also reminded of the fact that other
people have grown accustomed to such
noises and the experiences that go with
them; that men, women and children in
England's badly-bombed cities are in better
mental trim than those in safe areas.

Parallel Thoughts

Thou hast made known to me the ways
of life; thou shalt make me full of joy with
thy countenance.—Acts 2:28
Though man sits still, and takes his ease,
God is at work on man; no means, no mo-
ment unemployed, to bless him, if he can.—
Young

Jap vs. U.S. Air Power

Pearson and Allen, from Wash-
ington, D.C.

Despite the current impression,
U.S. military experts never have
belittled Japanese air power.
Claims that the Japs are poor
fliers because of weak eyes were
discounted by the war depart-
ment as silly.

But despite the conceded po-
tency of the present Japanese air
forces and their initial successes,
thanks to treacherous surprise,
the Japanese are up against cer-
tain serious handicaps—which in
the long run should give the
United States a big margin of air
superiority.

Chief Japanese handicap is
plane production, in which we
have the Japs licked a mile. Plane
for plane, Japanese air strength
now is about equal to ours. At
the outset of the war they were
credited with having 4,500 battle
planes of various types, divided
about evenly between their army
and navy.

However, monthly Japanese
war-plane output is estimated at
not over 500, compared to U.S.
war-plane production of over
1,800 a month, which is increasing
rapidly.

Further, Japanese output is
limited not only by lack of plant
capacity, but even more impor-
tantly by lack of essential metals,
such as aluminum.

Second major Japanese weak-
ness is in pilot strength. They are

estimated to have begun the war
with 5,000 combat pilots, 3,000
army and 2,000 navy. In this re-
spect we also far outclass them.

The Japanese pilot training
program, carried on in seven schools,
turns out fewer than 1,000 fight-
ing pilots a year. This is a pygmy
rate compared to our training
schedules.

JAP PLANES

Plane for plane, some of the
Japanese models compare favor-
ably with the best we now have
in the air, though not with the
latest planes we have under con-
struction.

For the excellence of their
planes we can thank the appease-
ment policy, which enabled them
to buy plane designs and patent
licenses from American and Brit-
ish firms, though the Japs also
secured certain models from Ger-
many and Italy.

The Jap Mitsubishi Me20 twin-
motor bomber is a dead ringer for
our crack Douglas DC-2. The Jap
four-motor naval seaplane, the
Kawanishi 4M, looks very much
like the famous consolidated PB
patrol bomber, one of which
spotted the Bismarck and gave
the alarm that led to its destruc-
tion.

The best Japanese pursuit
plane, the 310-mile-an-hour Karigane,
practically duplicates the
Curtiss P-36, an early "Hawk"
model, although the Karigane
probably does not have retract-
able landing gear.

Barring None

By Burck



"Italians! Once more arise and be worthy of this
historical hour!"

FOUR-SHIFT LABOR PLAN

From New York Post
U.S. government officials con-
cerned with enforcement of labor
standards see no necessity for
abandoning the 40-hour week ex-
cept in specific cases where a
labor shortage exists. The Labor
Department has prepared, for the
guidance of industry, a number
of different schedules for use of
a fourth, or swing, shift, to keep
plants going on a 24-hour, seven-
day production job.

Where shortages of trained
men rule out the four-shift plan
—as in the machine tool indus-
try—workers will find themselves
called on to stay at their jobs up
to 10 hours a day and six days a
week, but the program calls for
maintaining the present stand-
ards by paying them time-and-a-
half for all over 40 hours a week.
Government officials may sug-
gest that in such cases straight
time for overtime be paid in cash,
while the overtime bonus be paid
in defense bonds and stamps. A
skilled worker getting \$1 an hour,
and called on to work 60 hours
a week, under this program,
would get \$60 a week, while the
extra \$10 would be paid in defense
stamps. At the end of a year he
would own some \$500 in govern-
ment bonds.

VICTORY SPLIT

From Chicago Sun
Ice cream eaters, it seems, will
help to win the war. As Robert
C. Hibben, executive secretary of
the International Association of
Ice Cream Manufacturers, ex-
plained it to the Illinois Dairy
Products Association: Ice cream
uses up surplus cream and milk
solids; the farmer thereupon in-
creases production to fill the re-
quirements of the Lend-Lease pro-
gram; and the Lend-Lease pro-
gram helps to beat the Axis.

It is not difficult to imagine
what will happen once the soda-
fountain word geniuses catch the
spirit of the thing. We will have
Victory Splits, Pearl Harbor Par-
faits, Singapore Sundaes, Double-
Dip Depth Charges and the like.
And parents may find it a trifle
difficult to refuse popovers to
children who are, after all, only
trying to do their bit for de-
mocracy.

THIS WAY, PLEASE

From PM
When Arthur Lane, manager of
the St. George Theatre, Staten
Island, looked for his ushers yes-
terday they weren't there. All six
had left in a group to join the
navy.

Is 'Esquire' Snobbery?

Letters to the London Times
Sir:—Among the minor re-
forms that are coming would not
the suppression of "Esquire" in
general and business correspon-
dence be welcomed? It is a relic
of mid-Victorian snobbery and
has little or nothing to commend
it. I believe the United Kingdom
is the only part of the Empire
that uses it.

LOUGHNAN PENDRED.
The Athenaeum.

Sir:—How right Mr. Lough-
nan Pendred is in denouncing the
use of this word as "a relic of
mid-Victorian snobbery" and in
demanding its "suppression"! But
why does he not go further? Is
not our all too frequent utter-
ance or inscription of the word
"Mr." an equally gross survival
from an era which men of good
will can hardly mention without
embarrassment and shame? I
do hope Pendred will go further.

MAX BEERBOHM.
Abinger Manor Cottage.
Abinger Common.

Sir:—"Esquire" is still a title
legally borne only by persons on
whom it has been bestowed by
the Crown or who have the right
of it in virtue of their office or
recognized status. In practice,
however, it has long been ex-
tended by courtesy to a much
wider circle.

In this it has but conformed to
a general tendency, due not to
the leveling down but to the level-
ing up of the different social
strata. "Mister" was at one time
a title confined to those who had
the right to style themselves
"gentlemen," just as Herr in
Germany and Monsieur in France
were once titles restricted to the
nobility. It was the assimilation
of the middle classes, in wealth
and manners, to the old aristoc-
racy, which led to the wider dif-
fusion of these titles by an inevit-
able process. The process is
likely to be accelerated after the
war; but it is possible to imagine
a time when by a converse pro-
cess "Comrade," like its Latin
equivalent, "comes" (Count), will
become a nobiliary title.

W. ALISON PHILLIPS.
Saville Club.

Sir:—Your correspondent who
wishes to abolish the title of
"Esquire" is mistaken when he
says that it "has little or nothing
to recommend it." Mr. Pendred
forgets that by the use of this
appellation married couples are
insured against the inadvertent
opening of one another's letters.
I have heard Americans express
their admiration for the ingenuity
of the privileged few in this coun-
try who, by a method so simple,
have attained a desirable end.
Rather than suppress the "Es-
quire," I suggest that it would
be in accordance with the spirit

of the age to extend the use of
it to all.

CLAUD RUSSELL.
The Athenaeum, Pall Mall.

Sir:—Mr. Pendred rightly in-
vites us to suppress the lowest
rank "Esquire" in the order of
snobbery. But why stop there?
Why not go higher up the scale?

A. V. HILL.
House of Commons.

Sir:—Surely Mr. Pendred is in-
correct in ascribing the use of
"Esquire" to mid-Victorian snob-
bery. Samuel Pepys, in 1660, ex-
presses his delight at receiving a
letter addressed to "S. P., Esq.",
of which he "was not a little
proud."

Pepys may have been a snob,
but he was certainly not mid-
Victorian. I shall risk Mr. Pen-
dred's disapprobation (and place
myself among the snobs) by sub-
scribing myself, in the old-
fashioned manner as,
Your most obedient servant,
NORMAN DAVEY, Esquire.
Boodle's.

Sir:—Matthew Arnold urged
the disuse of "Esquire." I will
remember hearing him, in a pub-
lic lecture, scornfully describe the
word as "a relic of the great frip-
pery shop of the Middle Ages."
WALTER WOOD.

LOVE AND THE CENSORS

From Vancouver Sun

The British censors undoubt-
edly know their business, but we
doubt that they know much
about love. This serious skepi-
cism is prompted by a recent
order from the censors concern-
ing kisses. The censors are wor-
ried by the kisses sent in the
mails by soldiers to their sweet-
hearts at home. On the bottom
of nearly all letters they find
rows of crosses which, to be sure,
are poor substitutes for the real
thing, but they convey the gen-
eral idea. The censors are wor-
ried because they fear that
crosses in rows, which appear as
innocent messages, may be a
code. So they have asked the
soldier boys to send their kisses
in meaningless confusion.

The censors are mistaken, and
must lack a broad experience in
life when they imagine that
lovers' communications can be
affected by any of their rules.
In rows or not in rows the mes-
sages will move back and forth
and they will continue to convey
the most important information
in the world. We advance it as
our considered opinion, after
wide observation, that the author-
ities will be unable to censor love.

I said the other day that four-
fifths of the human race were on
our side. It may well be an un-
derstatement.—Winston Churchill,
British Prime Minister.

DIGGONS for DIARIES

Self-serve Grocery Specials

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday

TEA, Spencer's Indian and Ceylon, per lb.	69c	ASPARAGUS SALAD TIPS, Nabob;	2 for 25c
COFFEE, Spencer's, fresh ground, per lb.	34c	PEACHES, Lynn Valley, 15-oz. tins,	2 for 25c
PIE CRUST MIX, Mrs. Fleming's, per pkt.	20c	PEARS, Aymer; 16-oz. tins.	2 for 23c
PEAS and CARROTS, Royal City; 16-oz. tins.	2 for 19c	MUSHROOM SOUP, Clark's; 16-oz. tins.	2 for 17c
PUMPKIN, Royal City, 2½ lbs., per tin.	11c	MAPLE SYRUP, Grove, 16-oz.	33c
TOMATO JUICE, Libby's, 26-oz. tins,	2 for 23c	ORANGE MARMALADE, Aymer, 4-lb. tin.	46c
GRAPEFRUIT JUICE, Libby's; 20-oz. tins.	2 for 23c	PICKLES, Sweet Mixed, Nalley's, 27-oz. jar.	27c

DAVID SPENCER LIMITED

Gallup Poll

60% of Voters in Nation-wide Poll Would Vote for Overseas Conscription; Sentiment Shows Rise Since Jap Assault

By CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC OPINION

TORONTO—As the Canadian people turn their attention to the overshadowing issue of manpower for the home-front and battle-front struggles of 1942, a nation-wide survey of public opinion points to at least four salient facts regarding Dominion sentiment.

The survey—which was conducted by the Canadian Institute of Public Opinion on behalf of the Victoria Daily Times and 25 other prominent newspapers of all shades of editorial belief—indicates:

1. That a substantial majority of Canadian citizens believe the present army is too small for the tasks which lie ahead. Institute studies show that this feeling was pronounced before the war in the Pacific—and that it has increased measurably since.

2. That a majority of those interviewed (as of the general period December 14-20), feel they would vote for selective service for overseas duty if the question were placed before them. The question which the Institute put to a scientifically selected cross-section of the Canadian public in every province, together with the national survey totals, is as follows:

"If you were asked to vote in the next few weeks on the question of selective service for overseas duty, would you vote for it or against it?"

Say they would vote for...10%
Say they would vote against 30%
Undecided or "wouldn't vote" 10%

3. That there was an increase in sentiment for overseas selective service following the outbreak of war in the Pacific, as the Canadian people reacted to the first sobering reports of Allied losses.

4. That at the time the survey was conducted, however, the idea of selective service abroad had not been accepted by a majority of Quebec voters—although in Quebec, too, the number approving such a step had risen since the Japanese attack.

65 PER CENT SAY ARMY TOO SMALL

Following are the results of the survey question on the size of Canada's army:

"Do you think Canada's army is large enough or not large enough?"

National vote, before Jap attack—Large enough, 37%; not large enough, 47%; undecided, 16%. Since Jap attack—Large enough, 25%; not large enough, 63%; undecided, 12%.

And here is the comparison on the question of selective service for overseas duty:

National vote, before Jap attack—Would vote for, 53%; would vote against, 35%; undecided or wouldn't vote, 12%. Since Jap attack—Would vote for, 60%; would vote against, 30%; undecided or wouldn't vote, 10%.

Even when the normal margin of error in all such sampling studies is taken into account (a margin normally not exceeding 3 or 4 per cent), it is apparent that a distinct trend has occurred in basic Canadian opinions since December 7, when the Japanese attacked on a wide Pacific front.

Further Institute surveys—geared to the events of both hemispheres—will indicate whether the trend continues or reverses its direction in coming weeks and months.

PROVINCIAL SENTIMENT

Although majorities with opinions in all provinces agreed that the army needs to be increased, the survey shows that most Quebec voters still prefer the voluntary system of recruiting where overseas service is involved. Less than a third said they thought they would favor compulsory overseas service.



Highest votes for overseas selective service came from Manitoba, British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Alberta, where survey returns averaged 76 per cent in favor.

In Ontario and the Maritimes the survey vote averaged 70 per cent in favor. In all such "break-downs" of the results, of course, readers should allow for a slightly larger margin of error, due to the relatively smaller samples involved.

While most Canadians will regret to find that majorities in all provinces do not agree at the present time as to the most desirable means of beating Hitler and Hirohito, Institute surveys abundantly emphasize that there is no substantial difference whatsoever on the fundamental ends involved.

Institute surveys have shown that majorities in all provinces approve the plan now reported in advanced stages in Ottawa—to draft manpower for national selective service here in Canada. Analysis of survey comments show that grievances dating from the conscription struggle of 1917 still rankle in some minds, and that—apparently—little has been done effectively to remove them since that time.

VOTE BY PARTIES

Persons who voted for Conservative Party candidates in the 1940 election divided 75 per cent to 19 per cent in favor of selective service for overseas duty, with six persons in a hundred undecided, while those who voted for Liberal candidates were 52 per cent to 37 per cent in favor, with 11 per cent undecided.

For those who interpret such figures for themselves, it is important to remember that the willingness of a majority of Canadians to vote for selective service overseas—if it were put to a vote—does not mean that all members of the majority are today demanding it with equal emphasis and intensity.

Nor do the survey figures necessarily mean that Prime Minister King, himself not an advocate of compulsory overseas service, has lost his support with the voters. The Institute's recent series of reports on the whole question of manpower (published over the past week in the Times), indicates three things quite clearly:

1. An overwhelming majority of voters (72 per cent) say they would approve the plan now on Ottawa drawing boards to conscript manpower for industry, farming and home defence.

2. A substantial majority (67 per cent) say they believe Canada will have to go farther and adopt selective service for overseas duty "before the war is over."

3. A majority (60 per cent) say they would take that step now, if they were asked to vote on the question.

Students of politics and others may be interested in an experimental wording which the Institute used in a special comparable cross-section survey of Canadian voters just before the Japanese attack. In this survey the question on selective service for overseas duty was phrased, for purposes of opinion comparison: "Would you approve or disapprove of military conscription for overseas service?" The results showed 54 per cent saying that would approve—or a difference of only 1 per cent as compared with the pre-Japanese attack figures reported earlier in this article.

This emphasizes a fact often established in public opinion research, that on issues where sentiment is actively aroused, minor changes in phraseology do not affect the results in any material way—even, as in this case, where

the alternative terms are "selective service" and "conscription."

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

The following survey results, based on nation-wide studies by the Canadian Institute of Public Opinion, give a picture of sentiment as of mid-December. Details of the surveys have been published today, and during the past week, in the Victoria Daily Times.

"Do you think the government should have the power to decide which men are to be used in industry, which men are to be used in farming, and which in the armed forces?" (Reported Saturday, December 20.)

Government should have power...72%
Government should not...20%
Undecided on question...8%

"Do you think Canada will have to adopt selective service for its manpower, including compulsory overseas service, before the war is over?" (Reported Tuesday, December 23.)

Think Canada will adopt...67%
Think Canada will not...25%
Undecided on question...8%

"Do you think Canada's army is large enough or not large enough?" (Reported today.)

Army not large enough...63%
Army large enough...25%
Undecided on question...12%

"If you were asked to vote in the next few weeks on the question of selective service for overseas duty, would you vote for it or against it?" (Reported today.)

Say they would vote for...60%
Say they would vote against 30%
Undecided or wouldn't vote...10%

A FACT-FINDING SURVEY

The survey published in adjoining columns represents the first objective, scientific evidence of Dominion sentiment on a question which has long preoccupied government leaders, members of Parliament, the press and the general public.

The survey has been conducted by the Canadian Institute of Public Opinion (The Gallup Poll of Canada) in behalf of 26 prominent newspapers of all shades of editorial belief. The purpose of this and other fact-finding surveys is not to advance partisan causes, but rather to substitute facts for guesswork in the enormous and vital field of Canadian opinion; to provide a broader understanding of basic issues than would otherwise be possible; and thus to contribute to the efficiency of our democratic processes.

In connection with similar scientific surveys of public opinion conducted in the Old

Land by the British Institute of Public Opinion, the New York Times has editorially observed: "No nation is unanimous. Free nations don't have to pretend to be unanimous. England is the stronger for facing such matters openly."

The 26 Canadian journals supporting the fact-finding surveys of the Gallup Poll of Canada, and publishing this report simultaneously today, are as follows: Calgary Herald, Edmonton Journal, Galt Reporter, Halifax Mail, Hamilton Spectator, Kingston Whig-Standard, La Presse (Montreal), Montreal Star, Niagara Falls Review, Ottawa Citizen, Prince Albert Herald, L'Action Catholique (Quebec), Regina Leader-Post, St. Catharines Standard, St. John Times-Globe, St. Thomas Times-Journal, Sarnia Canadian Observer, Saskatoon Star-Phoenix, Stratford Beacon-Herald, Toronto Star, Vancouver Province, Victoria Times, Welland-Port Colborne Tribune, Windsor Star, Winnipeg Tribune, Woodstock Sentinel-Review.

City Men Named To Jewish Board

Three Victorians, H. I. Mallek, I. M. Nodak and Mrs. S. E. Levy were among officers elected to the National Council of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee Inc. at the 27th annual meeting of that organization in New York, it was announced here today.

The Joint Distribution Committee is the major American agency for aid to distressed Jews overseas.

The National Council, which is the corporate body of the J.D.C., was enlarged to a total membership of 3,422 by the addition of 646 new members from all parts of the country, men and women occupying prominent positions in their communities who have been interested and active in J.D.C. work. Of the present members of the council, 754 whose terms were to expire April 1 were re-elected for three years.

In a report to the meeting, Mr. Warburg pointed out that the J.D.C. had already put into operation long prepared plans to insure that its relief work would not be abruptly and seriously curtailed by the new emergency. He reported on the appropriation of \$1,500,000 by the executive committee for this purpose, on the basis of which local Jewish committees overseas were notified that they might borrow from local sources to carry on their work with the assurance that the J.D.C. will reimburse the loans when that can be done without aiding the enemy.

This procedure, following the pattern set during the first World War, when the J.D.C. operated under identical conditions, assures the continuation of emergency aid in territories cut off from communication with the J.D.C., Mr. Warburg pointed out.

Puttery Buttons

LONDON (CP)—Britain's potterers are turning to the production of decorative buttons, in great demand for women's dresses because of wartime restrictions on clothing accessories. Buttons of finest Staffordshire china adorn new dress models shown by a number of London dress designers.

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Formerly \$25.00 Each. **\$16.50**
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of imported materials. Fitted and boxy styles with squirrel, Persian lamb and Oriental mink trims. Green, brown, blue and black. Sizes 12 to 46½.

Formerly \$35.00 Each. **\$24.50**
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FUR-TRIMMED COATS

of imported fabrics. Newest styles and a generous selection. Squirrel, silver fox, mink and Persian lamb trims. Several shades. Sizes 12 to 24½.

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FOR CLEARANCE AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

AFTERNOON DRESSES of silk crepe. Smart styles with "V" and round necklines. Flared or pleated skirts—the very newest. In shades of beige, brown, scarlet, green, blue and black. Sizes 11 to 50 included. Former values, \$8.95. Clearance price **\$6.50**

AFTERNOON DRESSES of heavy crepes, with soft shoulders, smart tucks and pleats. Shown in shades of wine, brown, green, blue and black. Sizes 14 to 26½. Former values to \$12.95. Clearance price **\$8.50**

TEATIME DRESSES—Dresses of flower-like hues, very attractive in appearance. Of heavy crepes and shown in tailored or dressy styles for teatime or evening occasions. Pleated and flared skirts, three-quarter length sleeves, novelty clips and studded sparklers. Sizes 13 to 26½ included. Regular price, \$17.75. Clearance price **\$12.50**

AFTERNOON DRESSES of fine quality materials. Dresses suitable for present or for spring, 1942. Crepes and wools. Soft shoulder lines, flared and pleated skirts, smart tuckings and novelty trims. Blue, green, brown, black. Sizes 12 to 44. Regular price, \$25.00 each. Clearance price **\$16.50**

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Glitter and Gaiety Feature Junior League Snow Ball

Glitter and gaiety was the keynote when over 200 couples, many of the escorts in uniforms of the three services, crowded the lavishly-decorated blue and silver ballroom of the Empress Hotel Friday evening for the annual Snow Ball sponsored by the Junior League. They greeted with enthusiastic applause the rhythmic Hawaiian numbers of Mary-Jane Andrews, noted dancer, who made her Victoria debut.

PIANO IN CELLOPHANE

A huge, sparkling snowbird, six feet tall and in modernistic design, perched on a bar of music against the backdrop of the stage, shone over the throng of merry dancers, many of them former Victorians home on leave or on Christmas holidays from schools and colleges, greeting each other in friendly welcome between dances. Miniature replicas of the snowbird hung on curtains around the room, and giant blue cellophane bows were tied to the crystal chandeliers. A silvered Christmas tree, with soft blue lights playing on it, completed the smart "blue and silver" motif. Highlighting the stage was a grand piano wrapped in glistening cellophane and tied with perky Christmas bows.

Patrons of the dance were His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Woodward, Commodore and Mrs. W. J. R. Beech, Major-General and Mrs. R. O. Alex, and Air Commodore and

Mrs. L. F. Stevenson, Miss Helen Baird, general convener, and Miss Barbara Kennedy, president of the Junior League, assisted by the committee, received the guests.

Dressed in authentic grass skirts and anklets, with colorful leis and exotic flowers in her long wavy hair, Mary-Jane Andrews won prolonged cheers and demands for repeated encores in her two Hawaiian numbers. The first was a slow interpretative number to "The Song of the Islands" and this was followed by a typically vivacious native dance to the "Hawaiian War Chant."

The floor show opened with a smart tap number by the "Swingettes," Velda Wille and Kathleen Burns in red and silver costumes, to the music of "Elmer's Tune." In the ballet number, "Valse Brillante" to "Les Sylphides" ballet music, the corps de ballet dressed in long white net dresses encrusted with sequins, those taking part were Ilse Roskelley, Betty Cull, Bernice Fawcett, June Gibson, Frances Borde and Thelma Hawkins. The soloists in the Pas de Deux were Rhoda Leaman and Audrey Draper, in pale yellow net ballet dresses. Miss Kathleen Gregson and Jim McCague took the adagio part, and as the ensemble changed from the classical to the modern, the Sanderson twins, June and Jean, in pink and blue formal gowns mounted the stage and sang a duet as the orchestra played the "Missouri Waltz."

Colored spotlights played on the dancers as the floor show progressed. The numbers were arranged and directed by Miss Florence Clough.

While young, a sponge can swim. They become permanently attached to rocks and other objects at later periods of their lives.

FURS

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BUY NOW AND SAVE!
FOSTER'S FUR STORE

New Year's Eve At Royal Oak Inn

Preparations are going forward at the Royal Oak Inn for a gay party on New Year's Eve. Despite threat of blackout the New Year will be ushered in with traditional gaiety and mirth. A special supper is being arranged—also special music for the occasion. Reservations should be made as early as possible for the Royal Oak Inn is a popular rendezvous for all Victoria residents.

LADIES' COAT SALE

OUT THE GO! — REAL BARGAINS! ALL SMART STYLES. 9.95 to 21.95
"THE WAREHOUSE"
THE DOUGLAS STREET STORE



"A wonderful old couple," so they are judged by their friends and neighbors, are Mr. and Mrs. Lofting-Deighton, 1418 Grant Street, aged 82 and 77 respectively, here shown celebrating their diamond wedding anniversary Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Richard W. Hicks, 1417 Vining Street. They were married in Nottingham, England, 60 years ago. Both are tremendously interested in music, having sung in massed choirs in the Crystal Palace, London, England, on many occasions. They have one son, Herbert, in Victoria; another son in Saskatchewan, a daughter in Manitoba, nine grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

Social and Personal

Mrs. E. H. Baker, Simcoe Street, has left to spend about a month in eastern Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Gibson, York Place, have had as their guest over the Christmas season Mrs. E. M. Cabeldu of Vancouver.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Mackay, Padon Avenue, have returned from Vancouver, where they spent Christmas with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Walters of Vancouver were the guests for Christmas of Mrs. Walter's sister, Mrs. T. Heatley.

Mr. Bob Tysoe of Vancouver spent Christmas with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Tysoe, Gordon Head.

Miss Isabelle McDickie of Vancouver has come over to Victoria on a short visit to friends here.

Major and Mrs. Nelson Darling of Victoria have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Hutchinson, Vancouver, for the holiday season.

Mrs. Glen Moncrieff of Victoria, who is visiting in Winnipeg, was the guest of honor at a tea given recently by Mrs. George A. Ferguson in the Manitoba capital.

Miss Joan Meldram, who is at attending the Strathcona Lodge School for Girls, Shawigan Lake, is spending her holidays with her grandmother, Mrs. G. Meldram, Simcoe Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cooke and family of Vancouver are visiting Mr. Cooke's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Cooke, Millgrove Street.

Miss Charlotte Gandolfo of Seattle, a frequent midsummer visitor to Victoria, came to Victoria for the Christmas season and is registered at the Empress Hotel.

After spending about six months on Salt Spring Island, Mr. and Mrs. Alice Hague and their little daughter arrived recently to make their home on Hillside Avenue, Victoria.

Mrs. B. T. McDonough and children, Sheila and Bill, arrived today from Vancouver, to spend the holidays with her parents, Hon. and Mrs. Wm. C. Simmons, Cotswold Road, Uplands.

Captain John Kelly, after spending Christmas leave here with his family, has left on his return to Debert, N.S. On Christmas eve Captain and Mrs. Kelly were "at home" to their many friends in Victoria.

Mrs. D. Fyvie Jr. and her small son arrived Thursday from Windsor, Ontario, where she has been for the past six months with her husband, who has now been transferred further east. Mrs. Fyvie will make her home for a time with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hague, at Ganges Harbor.

Among the Boxing Day gatherings was the coffee party given by Miss Ray Adamson of Crofton House School staff, Vancouver, who is holidaying with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. Adamson, Davie Street. Her guests included Mrs. Hugh MacDonald, Misses Buntie Chatham, Peggy MacDonald, Sylvia Cassie, Ann Beckton, Ruth Pangman, Jean Grant, Connie and Isabel Sullivan, Eve Carter, Eleanor Clarke, Helen McKinnon, Monica Robbins, Jacqueline Tween, Cynthia Maygrave, Sylvia Collier-Wright, Kay Riley, Helen Woodcroft, Eileen McKenzie and Aileen Graham.

Weddings

LOFTING-DEIGHTON

At a quiet ceremony at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Deighton, 1314 Pembroke Street, Boxing Day evening, their elder daughter, Lois Mary, became the bride of Mr. Thomas Wilfred Lofting, only son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Lofting, Bristol, England. The ceremony was performed by Mr. A. Hall of the Christadelphian Church, between tall vases of mauve and bronze chrysanthemums.

Mr. Deighton gave his daughter in marriage. She wore an afternoon frock of rosewood crepe with brown hat and veil, a corsage bouquet of pink carnations, and carried an arm bouquet of mauve and white chrysanthemums. Miss Mollie Mitchell, the bridesmaid, was dressed in dusky rose with a matching hat and a corsage bouquet of pink carnations, and Mr. John Deighton was best man.

After a honeymoon on the mainland, Mr. and Mrs. Lofting will make their home on Broadway, Saanich.

SOMMER-GRAHAM

A member of an old-time Victoria family and a former dietitian at the Royal Jubilee Hospital will be the principals in the wedding this evening at Metropolitan United Church, Edmonton, when Rev. R. McElroy Thompson will unite in marriage Ruth Eileen, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thornton A. Graham of Edmonton, Alta, and for many years head dietitian at the Royal Jubilee Hospital, and Mr. Frank Charles Sommer, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. J. Sommer of the former well-known firm of art dealers here.

Pointsettias and holly attractively arranged in the church will lend a seasonal atmosphere to the ceremony, Mr. J. V. Dodds presiding at the organ. During the signing of the register Miss Audrey Hainstock will render a vocal solo. The bride, who will be given away by her father, will wear her mother's wedding gown of cream satin encrusted with Honiton lace and seed pearls, and her mother's veil, trimmed with orange blossoms. She will carry a shower bouquet of white carnations and bouvardia.

Miss Marjorie Graham of Macdonald College, Quebec, will be her sister's only attendant, choosing Christmas green taffeta trimmed with silver for her gown and silver Juliet cap. Completing her ensemble she will carry a "bouquet" of "baby" willow chrysanthemums. The bride's brother, Mr. William Graham, will support the groom, and the ushers will be Mr. Colin Martin and A.C. David McElroy, R.C.A.F.

A reception will be held following the ceremony in the Jasper Room of the Macdonald Hotel, where a wedding cake trimmed with holly will have the place of honor on the refresh-

ment table. Mrs. Graham will wear a stone blue gown with touches of silver sequin and a corsage of pale pink rosebuds, and Miss Ebbel Graham of Toronto, aunt of the bride, will assist in receiving, choosing a Dubonnet crepe gown for the occasion, with corsage of cream rosebuds. After a honeymoon trip to Harrison Hot Springs, for which the bride will change to a teal blue three-piece tailored suit with gold accessories, the couple will come to Victoria to make their home. The bride's grandfather, Mr. A. E. Montgomery of Winnipeg, will be a special guest at the wedding.

RUSSELL-RICHARDSON

In London, England, Nov. 8, the wedding took place of Pte. L. J. Russell of the Toronto Scottish Regiment, son of Mrs. Lillian Frazier of San Francisco, Cal., and grandson of Mrs. L. Lyon of this city, to Denise Richardson, daughter of the late Capt. J. L. Richardson, M.R.C.V.S., R.A.V.C., and Mrs. Richardson of London.

The bride was attired in a costume of Hanover suiting, trimmed with silver fox fur. Following the ceremony a reception was held at Simpson's restaurant in the Strand, where the major of the groom's unit proposed the toast to the bride. Following the reception they adjourned to the home of the bride's sister, where a wedding breakfast was served to immediate friends. The bridal couple received some beautiful gifts from their many friends. They will make their home on Fleet Street, London, England.

WILSON-ROGERS

An Air Force wedding of interest in Victoria took place in Vancouver, December 20, when J. Lyle Wilson, who was called to the bar in Victoria last January and joined the R.C.A.F. four months ago, was married to Miss Alice Rogers, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Rogers of Victoria. The groom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wilson, West 71st Avenue, Vancouver.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. H. R. McGill, at St. Stephen's United Church.

Long-sleeved and classic-lined was the floor-length frock of queen's blue crepe worn by the bride, with a matching blue halocrowned veil. Her flowers were pink roses and white carnations. Miss Eleanor Ritchie, as flower girl, was frocked in peach taffeta and net and carried a bouquet of pink and white carnations. Mr. Sidney Wilson was his brother's best man.

Following a reception at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Morris, 3016 West Sixth Avenue, Vancouver, the principals left for a Victoria honeymoon, the bride traveling in a brown suit and matching accessories with brown fur topcoat.

Mr. Wilson will return east January 31.

Many Victorians In Ottawa Jobs

Guest lists from Ottawa's social functions show that Victorians have a full representation in the Dominion's capital. Parties are not the order of the day, everyone working long hours and ardently, but the May Court ball and the British Columbia reunion stage dinner, both at the Chateau Laurier, were two pre-Christmas events well attended by British Columbians. Victorians provide a good measure of the representation.

Mrs. John Harvey, the former Carol Tolmie of this city, is the guest, for the duration, of her

sister, Mrs. R. L. Andrews, formerly of Vancouver, whose husband is assistant timber controller in Ottawa. Mrs. Harvey is working at British Admiralty headquarters there.

Associated with the research branch of the Bank of Canada is Mr. George Luxton, son of Mrs. E. P. Luxton of this city. His wife is in the department of national war services there. Squadron Leader Alfred Watts of Vancouver is at headquarters of the Commonwealth air training scheme, and his wife, the former Rosalind Young of this city, is in Ottawa with him. Flight Lieut. Phil Willis, son of Dr. and Mrs. S. J. Willis of this city, is also at the air training headquarters in the nation's capital.

Lieut. Bill Leigh Spencer, R.C.N.V.R., formerly stationed in Esquimalt, is working with the naval department in Ottawa, and Mr. James Gibson, an ex-Rhodes scholar, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Gibson of this city, is now one of the secretaries of the Prime Minister.

On military duties in Ottawa also is Capt. W. B. Lambert of the Army Ordnance Corps and his wife, the former Kathleen Wilson, and year-old son, Goulding, and Flying Officer J. D. D. Campbell and his wife, the former Myfanwy Spencer, all of Victoria.

Lieutenant John Barclay, R.C.N., and his wife, the former Elizabeth Martin of Victoria, are in Ottawa, where the former is attached to naval service headquarters staff.

Miss Gladys Staverman, who is on the teaching staff at Osoyoos School, B.C., is spending the Christmas vacation at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Staverman, Langford Lake.

Miss Kathleen Fitzgerald, Vancouver, is staying at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Stevenson, Rosedale Place, Island Highway.

A cable has been received by Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Hineks, Langford, stating their son, Sergeant Claude Hineks, R.C.A.F., had arrived safely in Great Britain.

Royal Victoria Yacht Club

1892-50th ANNIVERSARY-1942

NEW YEAR'S EVE PARTY

RESERVATIONS, \$7.50 Couple

From the Club Secretary, Phone G 5513, or from club members.

Letter From Britain

War Not Degenerating But Changes for Good

By J. B. PRIESTLEY

Copyright, 1941

LONDON (By Wireles)—What many Americans must now be asking themselves is this: Our people are now at war and what effect will war have on them?

It is a very important question. We know that frequently a whole society has rapidly deteriorated during war. Some people would not hesitate to declare that all societies deteriorate during wars.

At any time between 1919 and 1939 I think I would have agreed with those people. I believed myself that all talk of wars regenerating society was militaristic twaddle and that the total influence of war was invariably ruinous. I took that line not merely because I detested war (which I still do) but also because it seemed to me that the effect of the Great War on our people had been all to the bad.

GOOD INFLUENCE

Now it is possible that if this present war goes on and the casualty lists soon become like those of the last war, we will find ourselves once more degenerating. This much I am frankly admitting. On the other hand, I am absolutely convinced that up to now the influence of this war on the British people has not only not been bad but has definitely been good.

We are a better people than we were before the war began. I admit I had no high opinion of the state of our society before this war and I wrote a good deal on the subject. We were becoming less politically minded, a dangerous drift by the folk of a democracy. As a matter of fact, in actual practice we were not a democracy but a plutocracy. And the English public mind was in poor shape. Contrast the queer, hysterical behavior over Munich (a manifestation that puzzled me at the time) with the calm that greeted actual danger when it came.

All the changes that have taken place since the war, in the tone and temper of our society, seem to be good rather than bad. The average Briton is a better citizen. In spite of all the restrictions imposed on his way of living he is, I think, more alive than he was before the war. He is more public-spirited, more thoughtful. It ought to be easier to talk nonsense now to the public and get away with it, but in actual fact it is much harder. People are more, not less, critical than they were before the war.

BROADER INTERESTS

The intellectual life of the country, notwithstanding all the wartime difficulties and restrictions, is no worse than it was, and the average citizen and his wife tend to take far more interest in world affairs, politics, economics, social reform, reconstruction and the like than they did in peacetime.

Innumerable small study and discussion groups have come into existence during the last two

years and much good work is being done in many of them. And the demand for intelligent books now, because of the paper shortage, is far greater than the supply.

Even men in the armed forces, who are worked so hard that they could be forgiven a lack of interest in mental pursuits, are demanding increased educational facilities, more books, more good lectures and more discussions. Some of the most intelligent and searching letters I have had come from men in the forces. The war has not stopped them from thinking. It has made many of them begin to think.

QUIETER, MORE SENSIBLE

The "eat, drink and be merry, for tomorrow we die" spirit so characteristic of the last war has not been much in evidence in this war. Then London was a kind of maelstrom of pleasure-seeking, but now, although it enjoys itself, it is completely sedate. I have seen few signs this time of youngsters flinging aside all restraint. People are now much quieter and more sensible.

And people are kind and considerate. I am always noticing this on the frequent railway journeys I make, which, because of the various wartime restrictions, usually are very irksome. People are tired, but somehow they do not lose temper and they are wonderfully decent and civilized to each other. The war has increased, not decreased, their mutual consideration.

Though the enemy is far more cruel and vicious than he was in the last war, and has tried to blast hell out of us, our people show no trace of an hysterical, revengeful spirit. (They have been charged with showing too little of it—and what a compliment that is!) They do not howl and scream for vengeance. They do not lose their heads over either defeat or victory. The mere intoxication of war seems to have passed them by. They are now, on the whole, a sober, thoughtful people, a trifle grim beneath the easy humor.

In all this, then, there is no trace whatever of that deterioration associated with wars. Where there have been changes they are improvements. I would much rather live with these people than the people of Britain in 1938. Nor do I believe that the American people are going to behave very differently, in spite of the more electric atmosphere across the Atlantic.

Engagements

ARMSTRONG-GIBSON

The engagement is announced of Miss Joyce Mary Gibson, 1021 Fairfield Road, to Mr. Robert Armstrong, 901 Burdett Avenue, the wedding to take place in Victoria in January.

Hall is formed by droplets of water being carried upward to freezing heights by rising draughts of warm air.

Mothers of Growing Children, Listen—

WHEN CHEST, COUGHING COLDS STRIKE
Relieve Misery the Improved Home-Tested Vicks VapoRub Way

Instead of taking needless risks, take the advice of many experienced mothers... relieve miseries of your children's colds with the improved Vicks treatment that takes only 3 minutes and makes Vicks VapoRub give EVEN BETTER RESULTS THAN EVER BEFORE!

WORKS FOR HOURS to ease coughs, relieve muscular soreness or tightness, help clear congestion in upper bronchial tubes and bring comfort. To get this improved treatment... all you do is massage VapoRub for 3 minutes ON BACK as well as throat and For Better Results chest, then spread a thick layer on chest and cover with warm cloth. Try it! The Improved Way

VICKS VapoRub

Sees Women on Eve Of Their Greatest Achievement

NEW YORK (CP)—Canada's women review of 1941 with attainment of the franchise in provincial affairs in Quebec as a highlight recalls that this year's women's franchise came of age in the United States and the progress made by women here and in Canada in the past 21 years has been great and in many directions.

Today women hold key positions in such defence activities as protecting civilians, feeding the army, curbing a nation's waste. Women's auxiliary forces are attached to Canada's army and air force. There are prospects, too, of a similar organization for the Canadian navy. A woman ferried a bomber across the Atlantic and others trailed as ferry pilots.

Thousands more worked in factories helping to make munitions and machines needed for defence. And in the midst of all the flurry—though many of them worked in trousers—they all hung on to their lipstick.

Feminists claim women have advanced more in the last 100 years than men in any one century and that the advancement has shown a decided increase in the last decade. A hundred years ago there were about seven occupations open to women—teaching, sewing, cooking, and such. Today women are judges, college presidents, doctors, lawyers and mechanical superintendents.

Women work by the millions in offices, run their own factories, farms, and mines and are busy in real estate, insurance, banking, photography, fashion, merchandising, commercial design and a good many other fields.

The National Federation of Business and Professional Women, which has 75,000 members say that in 1940 about 50 per cent more women were "gainfully employed" than in 1920.

But the picture is not all gilt and glory. Women still are not as active in politics and policymaking as they should be, feminist leaders say, and there are not as many of them as there should be in Parliament at Ottawa, Congress at Washington or provincial and state affairs. And too many of them are inclined to let dad tell them how to vote.

The last 20 years have been a difficult transition period for American women. Stepping into business and the professions, they had to learn to do a man's job, while hanging on to women's best qualities. They also had a lot to learn about business technique.

But now that they have "come of age" if they keep up the pace they have begun, the next decade should show their greatest achievement yet.

Better English

1. What is wrong with this sentence? "My mother said that I may come."
2. What is the correct pronunciation of "vehicle"?
3. Which one of these words is misspelled? Domineer, adhere, interfere.
4. What does the word "acceleration" mean?
5. What is a word beginning with "be" that means "capable of being endured"?

- Answers
1. Say, "My mother says that I may come," or, "said that I might come."
 2. Pronounce veh-ik-uhl, e as in me, i as in it unstressed, accent first syllable.
 3. Domineer. 4. Act of quickening, as of progress or activity. "Both prayed for the acceleration of that for which they waited."
 4. Bearable.



The oft-repeated assertion that this is a "people's" war is amply justified in Britain today. Medals for valor are not alone presented to the armed forces. Miss Ruby Megan Rosser of Wales, a nurse at Grove Park Hospital, London, received the George medal for civilian bravery at a recent investiture at Buckingham Palace.



—Photo by Leonard Holmes.

Mrs. Clifford Johns, Yates Street, who was recently elected president of the Victoria Women's Institute. Her election gives her a novel place in Institute affairs, as she is one of the few in all four branches of the W.I. being president of an institute as well as secretary of the South Vancouver Island district board, secretary of the British Columbia W.I. handicrafts fund, and British Columbia representative on the Canadian W.I. Federation.

British Tired of Carrots But Healthier on War Diet

By EMILY C. DAVIS

WASHINGTON — Fighting a tight, but winning, food battle, the British are actually healthier now than before the war. Narrow as their margin of food safety is, they are getting adequate food, minus trimmings. And their children are being protected to the last ditch against post-war malnutrition.

Chief problem now in England's food war is monotony. The British are a little weary of war rations, particularly carrots. They have a great surplus of carrots.

So runs news from the British food front, gleaned here by talking with Howard Marshall, director of public relations of the British Ministry of Food, paying a flying visit to this country.

SERVE NEW FOODS
The English housewife is no longer quite so conservative as she once was about food, said Mr. Marshall, caught in a "spare moment" between crowded engagements. She is learning to eat and serve new foods. Current juice and whole wheat bread, for example.

"Value of black currant juice as a source of vitamin C is entirely new to us," Mr. Marshall explained. "I think I am correct in saying that it is three times as rich as orange juice in this vitamin."

"We took over practically the entire black currant crop to convert into juice, and the juice will be distributed in connection with the national milk scheme, to prospective mothers and to children in clinics and welfare centres."

MORE VITAMINS
England is now getting some much-needed additional vitamin C in orange juice shipped from America, he added. Also, South Africa manages to send some shipment of oranges. When African oranges come, said the food official, they are placed in the shops and for the first week are sold only for children's use. After that, any left over may be bought by any one.

Whole wheat bread is England's wartime bread, comparable to enriched bread. England tried enriching bread with B vitamins and other substances, as America is doing, and found it difficult, said Mr. Marshall, but some of this bread is being made. More generally gaining use, however, is whole wheat, which is having

a new popularity with the British public.

The aforementioned carrots, of which Britons are a bit weary, are appreciated nevertheless, he emphasized, as a vital source of vitamin A. Suggesting variety in carrot dishes is one war problem for British nutritionists.

FOOD PSYCHOLOGY
War has brought the British two diametrically opposite food psychology problems—how to accustom the public to unfamiliar foods, and how to prevent them from growing restless on a monotonous and limited menu.

Calcium and protein shortages, which worried the British earlier in the war, are being met by American food shipments, the national milk scheme for supplying milk to prospective mothers and to children, and by other tactics.

Communal feeding in England, another line of defense on the food front, is pronounced a "very exciting development" by Mr. Marshall.

British restaurants, springing up over England in increasing numbers, are the communal feeding idea now gaining popularity. In these restaurants, a good, hot meal can be had cheaply—nutritious soup with bread, meat, a vegetable, and a sweet, for 9d, or, in United States money, approximately 18 cents. That is extremely cheap in England, said Mr. Marshall.

The British restaurant system, he explained, was started in order to make certain that every one could find one nutritious hot meal a day. The restaurants are established by the Ministry of Food and local officials, and once started, become self-supporting.

"Actually we are healthier than before the war," said Mr. Marshall, "although we are living on a narrow margin, and on a diet without trimmings."

Living on this narrow margin, England, he added, is looking to the future and giving the best of its food to the children.

"Lord Woolton, Food Minister, after this war shall not suffer from malnutrition, as children did after the last war. After the war there were many children afflicted with scurvy, rickets, bad teeth, retarded growth. Today, we see no sign of malnutrition diseases becoming prevalent, and we are keeping a very close check, indeed."

Coupon Motif
LONDON (CP)—Designers can't take their minds off rationing and coupons. One new dress model has china buttons patterned after margarine coupons which are used for clothing purchases.

that their early successes are but the beginning.

Even if they were able to take Singapore, and so deprive the Allies of their only good naval base west of Hawaii and north of Australia, the Japanese would be wide open to air and land attack from Russian Siberia.

It may well prove that the protected air and sea route to Asia via British Columbia and Alaska may be the path of both armies and air forces, which will overcome Japan.

Meanwhile, once we feel able to detach sufficient strength from the naval forces now engaged against Hitler, Japan will learn again that who rules the sea rules the islands in it, and that land victories on those islands are hollow unless sea supremacy is permanent.

Certainly no one can blame the Soviet for not having done so until she had swept the Red armies farther from Moscow—her front, doorstep. But no one knows better than the Japanese

Women of Britain Live for Brief Reunions

By DENISE DALTROFF

LONDON (CP)—After two years of war, Britain's women find that moments of leisure have been plucked one by one from their everyday lives and in their place have been substituted work—worthwhile work.

Few women in Britain today are able or care to continue pre-war lives of late rising, with afternoon bridge or unhurried shopping, and dinners followed by the enjoyment of a good theatre. The past two years have brought war work—nursing, office duties or service in the women's armies—to these formerly carefree women. But they have welcomed new purpose into their lives and feel they have a part in Britain's great struggle.

To release as many men as possible for the armed forces and for heavy work in war factories, women are employed in jobs which before the war were exclusively men's. The postman has given way to the postwoman, the bus conductress has replaced the conductor, and the milk-woman the milkman. Women are taking on all kinds of occupations and handling them successfully.

TIMES ARE HARDER

Housewives have a more difficult time of it than before the war. Fewer servants mean more housework to do and food rationing makes for more time and puzzling over the day's menus. Meat is strictly rationed, fish is scarce and eggs even scarcer. The homes of many women have been bombed and their children are gone to safer districts in the country. However, husbands remain in the cities, billeted near their work. It all complicates the work of life and mother.

Young women and girls who have factory or office jobs to go to during the day give two or three evenings a week or their week-ends to part-time civilian protection duty, fire watching or canteen work. Spare time, when there is any, is devoted to brightening up last year's frocks.

Sixty-six coupons yearly allotted under the clothes rationing plan don't permit many new dresses. Shops now are doing a big trade in coupon-free collars, lace trimmings, ornaments and colorful felt bouquets which help to give old clothes, and many of the bigger stores have renovating and remodeling departments.

WHEN BOYS COME HOME
Into women's busy new routine comes the gay week when husband or boy friend in the services is home on leave. Then, there are movies, dinners at a table for two, and long evenings spent talking and talking to fill the gap since the last meeting.

For such reunions, women turn to treasured remnants of French or American-made cosmetics no longer obtainable in the shops. Perhaps, their supplies of such favorites have long been used up and they have applied English makes which still have to be used sparingly because of rationing. Frequently, women shopping for certain brands of cosmetics are told the supplies have run out and there will be no more until the shop receives its next quota which may be in three months' time.

The manufacturer of one liquid foundation no longer is able to produce it, perhaps because its advertised ingredient of milk cannot be obtained. Nail polish, too, is getting scarce and hairpins are so difficult to obtain that women have to take their own to their coiffeuses when they are having their hair done.

Back to the subject of Scotland again. It was to be expected that the publication of Capt. Charlie Wilson's comments on girl pipers here, in which he said they played with thin reeds which weakened the volume, would not go unchallenged.

They didn't. Elizabeth E. Burt of Saanichton replied. The firm but friendly tone of the reply is refreshing. It is unusual, especially from a lady reader. Ladies, of course, usually land with both feet when they take issue with anyone, but the Lady Piper of Saanichton is courteous.

There is only one thing I take exception to and that is a very frequent mistake. She writes as if I made the comments on the bagpipes instead of giving information that somebody else had given me. I wouldn't be so presumptuous. I would be afraid to get into a discussion on the bagpipes. Anything ever published here on the bagpipes has always been based on material supplied by me, and always supplied by Scots.

All that I get out of it is the hope that some day some generous Scot may give me the

opportunity to try the bagpipes. If I could, after one year's concentration, play just one tune, I believe I would cheerfully scrap every one-string fiddle or mouth organ in the house and mortgage the home to buy a set of pipes. Then the Channel Islander mariner would be green with envy.

Rambling along and almost forgetting the letter from the Lady Piper. Here's what she says:

"Your recent dissertation on the bagpipes must have aroused the righteous indignation of all girl pipers and their well-wishers. As one of these much-maligned girl pipers I ask you to refute the unworthy libel perpetrated by you last Saturday. For myself, I bought my pipes from a well-known man piper and play them in exactly the same condition that he did. I have also frequently played my brother's pipes, decidedly masculine, as he is in the Canadian Scottish pipe band. Also the wind that goes into my pipes comes from my lungs and not my stomach. They must be peculiar girls that our mutual friend Charlie Wilson knows. Though I have heard that it is occasionally done, I have no personal knowledge of girl pipers who find it necessary to use thin reeds. Any time you like I shall be happy to give you and our friend a demonstration and welcome examination of my pipes."

'Winnie' Takes Washington

By J. F. SANDERSON

WASHINGTON (CP)—It took several thousand troops and some gunboats for Britain to capture Washington in 1814. This week one man did it.

The man is Winston Churchill. The British Prime Minister and his capture of Washington is bound to lead to happier things than the military occupation 127 years ago, which spread grief and hatred in its path for generations afterward.

When "Winnie"—Americans follow Britons in displaying their gratitude and esteem for him by using the nickname—landed at a nearby airport Monday and was whisked off to the White House, the reaction of the average person was one of mingled surprise and joy.

TAXI MAN'S VIEWS

When the writer left the White House that night a few minutes after the news of Mr. Churchill's arrival had been flashed to the world, a tough-looking taxi driver commented:

"Now, ain't that fine. He's really here, is he? We'll have to take good care of him, because there is only one more man like him in this world, and when they get together that guy Hitler and

his stooges, the Eytallians and the Japs, had better look out."

THAT BOYISH TOUCH

His joint press conference with the President, Tuesday, was a personal success that will live long in the memories of those who saw it. To the writer, who spent 2½ years in London in fairly close touch with British officialdom, the highlight was when the 67-year-old Prime Minister, in an involuntary gesture of graciousness, climbed on a chair so that all could see him—and stood there grinning.

This reporter never imagined, during those years in London, that he would live to see a British Prime Minister climb on a chair so a group of newspapermen could catch a glimpse of him. But Mr. Churchill is not an ordinary British Prime Minister; he's Winston Churchill, the unpredictable.

BUOYANT

There is a buoyancy, almost a childlike, if not an impish glee about him that has been on display during his few public appearances this week, and has captivated everyone. This reached a peak at his press conference when he replied to a question from a southern newspaperman with a pronounced drawl: "I sh' do."

Merriman Talks

Christmas over, New Year on the way, the customary attempts at comedy somehow do not seem in place this year. If you had a lump in your throat a time or two during the holiday and choked it back, more power to you. If you let it get the best of you and wrecked your own day and that of your friends too, you might try to do better New Year.

I like the spirit of the Scotch wife of a war veteran I met the day before Christmas. Her husband went over last time with the first contingent, and brought her back from Scotland as a war bride. He is over again now.

"It was Christmas day when I first met him," she said, and she was smiling about it as she talked.

"He was on leave in Scotland and was invited to our party. Nobody knew anything about him, except that he was a Canadian soldier on leave. But he's a great man at a party. In five minutes everybody was calling him by his first name and he was calling them the same."

"He played the piano for us. He led the singing and started the games. Eh? and though he had never been to Scotland before he talked like a native. You see, his father and mother were Scotch and he was visiting their home town."

"He will be back there again this Christmas I'm thinking, and what a time he will have! We are dying for the letter that will tell us all about it and he will be looking for our letter just as much."

"Well, he'll get a good one. Sure we'll be singing the songs he taught us and playing the games we played when he was here."

"And New Years we will be doing the same again."

"George knows we will."

"If he thought I gloomed around the house and spoiled things for the bairns at Christmas and New Years, he would never forgive me. And I wouldn't forgive myself either. Sure there will be happy times at our house for both holidays."

Easier said than done, but from the tone of the determined little Scotch lady's voice I bet the program was carried out as planned.

BAGPIPES
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"Yours more in sorrow than in anger."

ELIZABETH E. BURT.
This letter from a lady reminds me another lady telephoned the other day with an item from a friend in Halifax which sounded interesting. The details, she promised, however, haven't arrived.

MILITARY POLICEMAN CALLS
Six feet something, Sgt. Major J. Davison of the 21st Provost Company stationed at the Armouries dropped into the office the other day. In a booming voice, like a sergeant-major should have, he stood at the entrance to the office.

"Is there a man named Merriman here?" he asked.

A 25-year-old habit came back to my boots first to see if they were shining. They may have been to face to see if the shave would pass muster, then to my collar and coat to see if they were all buttoned and hooked. For besides being a sergeant-major he was a Provost Company man, military police in case you don't know.

The shoes and buttons and shave being all right, I said "yes," but like everybody else who finds a policeman, military or otherwise, asking for him felt a few qualms.

"I was relieved when a smile appeared on the sergeant-major's face."

"You the man who wrote something saying the sergeants at the Armouries should buy their own radio if they wanted one?" he asked.

"Well you are right. We don't want anyone to appeal to the public to give us a radio. We didn't ask the lady to write a letter to the paper asking anyone to give us a radio. We've got a radio and if we hadn't wanted one we would buy it ourselves. That's all. The sergeants' mess would like you to put something in the paper about it."

The protecting coat of blubber in a whale is from 12 to 20 inches thick.



G 8166

"Sanitone" for PARTY GOWNS and DRESS SUITS
NEW METHOD

Try This Recipe For Chicken Pie

By MRS. GAYNOR MADDOX.
Here's one authentic recipe for chicken pie, the kind "Grandma used to make."

Old Hundred Chicken Pie
(Serves 6)

One large fowl, hot water, ¼ pound salt pork, salt, 2 tablespoons butter, 2 tablespoons flour, 1½ cups chicken stock, biscuit dough.

Clean fowl, cover with hot water, add one-quarter pound salt pork and simmer until nearly tender. Add salt and cook until done. Cool. Remove skin, discard bones and cut meat in rather large pieces. In the meantime, simmer the broth until it is strong and reduced one-half. Melt butter, add flour and cook until crumbly.

Add one and a half cups chicken broth, cook until thick and season to taste. If more gravy is needed, increase butter, flour and broth.

Roll light biscuit dough one-half inch thick, cut around to fit your baking dish. Bake biscuit top in separate pan. Place chicken covered with gravy in baking dish, heat, and when biscuit is cooked, place on top. Cooked separately, the crust is always crisp and perfect.

Baked Chicken and Corn Casserole
(Serves 6)

Two cups cooked chicken, 2½ cups corn, 1 onion, 2 stems celery, ½ green pepper, 2 tablespoons pimiento, ½ cup milk, 1 egg, salt and pepper to taste.

Chop celery, onion, green pepper and pimiento. Cut chicken in dice, beat egg lightly, combine all ingredients and season to taste. Pour in a well-greased baking dish and cover generously with dish and cover generously with bread crumbs. Dot with butter and bake in a moderate oven, 350 degrees F., for 40 minutes.

TOMORROW'S MENU

Breakfast: Orange juice, dry cereal, toasted English muffins, strawberry jam, coffee, milk.

Luncheon: Corned beef hash, catsup, hard rolls, cabbage salad, applesauce, sugar cookies.

Dinner: Fruit cup, chicken pie, biscuit top, buttered carrots, green peas, mixed green salad, peach shortcake, cream, coffee, milk.

The moon has a temperature of about 212 degrees Fahrenheit during its long day and about 200 degrees below zero during its long night.

ATTRACTIVE NEW BLOUSES—White or colors \$1.98

A. K. LOVE LTD.
116 VIEW STREET, UP FROM DOUGLAS STREET
STORE OPEN TILL 9 P.M.

DIAL DARLINGS for DRUGS

Here IS A SHOE SALE!

Carthage

117 FORT ST.

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Tonight

tion Close—KPO
News—KOL CJVI.
Mid Country Mar.—CBR.
Church of the Air—KNX KIRO
Sunday Concert—CKWX
Empire Exchange—CBR at 10-15.

aven of HAT-KOL
Silver Theatre-KIRO, .KNX, CBR.
Symphony-CJOR.
Nightly-CKWX.

News-CJVL
 Helen Trent-KIRO KNX
 Stories from Life-CBR
 Bernade-KOL
 Organ-KGO
 Toby and Suzy-CKWX
 Hawaiian Music-CJOR

popular —, 52 Portico
55 Mineral rock, 53 She is a
56 Plagues, known — (pl
58 Revolved,

to Revere.



Women's Evening Shoes

BLACK AND WHITE SATIN	3.98
SILVER KID	5.75

You'll want to sparkle from head to toe this New Year's. Choose your Evening Slippers from this collection, including black and white satin and soft silver kid with high or low heels. Narrow and wide widths. Sizes 4½ to 9.

Miners at several Yorkshire plants will endure chilly houses in order to make more coal available for war needs. They are giving up part of the "home

Enough "iron" rations to last 48 hours have been distributed to civil defence, police and fire services of London, England.

folk, went for \$56. The entire sale brought \$4,500.

Women and girl employees at the Ministry of Information in London are getting lunch-time

Commanded Sir Ernest Shackleton's ship *Aurora* during the Antarctic expedition in 1914-16, has been reported missing while serving with the Royal Navy.

Fishing off Lewis Island in the Outer Hebrides, Donald Murray, 66, found 50,000 Chinese banknotes and 100,000 British banknotes.

Boys found with penknives or razor blades have been shot by Germans in occupied Russian territory.

Epic Defence of Hongkong

Dec. 22 Day of Heavy Canadian Casualties

LONDON (CP) — Following is the text of a War Office statement describing the defence of Hongkong:

The garrison of Hongkong consisted of 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots; 1st Battalion, Middlesex Regiment; battalion of Winnipeg Grenadiers; battalion of Royal Rifles of Canada; 2nd battalion Punjab and 5/7 Battalion Rajputs; Hongkong Volunteer Defence Force and normal complement of Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Royal Signals Units and Ancillary Services.

Units of the Royal Navy and the Hongkong Naval Volunteer Reserve and detachments of the Royal Marines co-operated with the military forces. Geographical features of the colony, its isolation and the fact its only airfield is on the mainland precluded the possibility of air support to the garrison.

Dec. 7 — Japan opened hostilities against the United States and during the morning of Dec. 8 Japanese forces estimated at one division, with a second division in immediate reserve, crossed the frontier of leased territories on the mainland. All our demolitions were successful and our troops withdrew according to plan.

CHINESE HELP

There was patrol activity by both sides and a Bren carrier patrol ambushed and annihilated a Japanese platoon on Castle Peak road—operations in which a Chinese company of sappers took a leading part.

During daylight on Dec. 9 the enemy made no attempt to press forward but in the afternoon our forward troops on Tai Po Road withdrew into the prepared "Gin Drinkers' Line." On Castle Peak road reconnaissance patrols made no contact with the enemy.

However, at about 2300 hours (11 p.m.) Sing Mun Redoubt, which was held by a platoon of Royal Scots, was captured by the enemy by surprise. Otherwise "Gin Drinkers' Line" remained intact. The enemy's progress was thus confined to establishing a pocket south of Jubilee reservoir and attempts on the 10th to break through towards Tai Po Road from the picket failed.

However, as reserves had been used in this fighting it was de-

cided a readjustment of the line was desirable and this was successfully carried out at dusk, Royal Scots being established on the Golden Hill line to Lai Chi Tok peninsula.

On this day (Dec. 10) Tai Tok, Hongkong's only airfield, was evacuated after demolition of the plant and obstruction of the ground.

On the morning of Dec. 11 strong enemy pressure developed on our left flank, held by the Royal Scots. Two left companies were driven in by heavy and accurate mortar fire, but the situation was stabilized by the use of all available reserves, including a company of the Winnipeg Grenadiers. The Royal Scots nevertheless suffered severe casualties.

EVACUATION

By mid-day it was decided the time had come for the mainland, except for the Devil's Peak position, to be evacuated under cover of darkness. Withdrawal to the island was successfully carried out despite some rioting in the streets of Kowloon and despite constant pressure by superior numbers of the enemy who were quick to turn the flanks of our small units.

During the night two companies of 2/4 Battalion Punjab lost contact, but they concentrated successfully on Devil's Peak peninsula, one company being evacuated early on the evening of Dec. 12. Stonecutters Island was heavily bombarded all day but our casualties were slight. The island was evacuated during the night of Dec. 11 after necessary demolitions had been successfully carried out.

By early on Dec. 12 all troops were back on the island of Hongkong except for 5/7 Battalion Rajputs, one mountain battery of the Royal Artillery on Devil's Peak and part of 2/4 Punjab. These were successfully evacuated on night of Dec. 13.

The island was subjected to sporadic bombardment by artillery and from the air but casualties were few. The civil population was reported to be calm, but their morale considerably shaken. Monetary problems and rice distribution gave cause for serious anxiety. It was a difficult day. Shelling increased in intensity and accuracy and various guns and searchlights were put out of action.

The enemy sent a delegation to negotiate a surrender but the proposal was summarily rejected by the governor. The enemy appeared to be collecting launches and junks in Kowloon and some

activity was observed on Lamma Island.

Dec. 14—There was systematic shelling by the enemy and this was extremely accurate when directed against old and well-known batteries. Battery positions recently sited apparently were still not located. Bomb damage was negligible. The morale of the civilian population was still shaking owing to difficulties over distribution of rice, but otherwise control had improved.

Dec. 15.—It was reported that more than half the pill boxes between Lyemun and Bowington were out of action. A column of enemy mounted and mule transport had been effectively dispersed near Customs Pass and a troop concentration scattered in Waterloo Road.

LAMMA LANDING

Movements of the enemy towards High Junk and Clear Water Bay areas were observed and further parties were seen to have landed on Lamma Island.

Dec. 16.—Aerial bombing and artillery shelling on an increased scale with a high standard of accuracy on military objectives. One enemy aircraft was brought down into the sea. During the night of Dec. 16 and 17 there was heavy enemy mortar fire along the waterfront between Star Ferry and Talkoo, resulting in damage to four MG's.

Dec. 17.—Aerial bombardment was directed against the Peak wireless telegraph station and other places, but no military damage resulted. Our counter-battery



These terraced streets of Hongkong, leading up the picturesque Peak, where Chinese have lived unmolested and noisy for years, are now under Japanese control. Squat, impertinent Jap. police will stand guard on every corner. A peaceful Hongkong era is ended.

fire silenced a section of the enemy artillery on Devil's Peak, another on Gun Club Hill and three mortars on the waterfront.

On this day the enemy sent to the island staff officers under a flag of truce bearing for the second time a written proposal for our

surrender. This demand was similarly rejected.

During the night of Dec. 18 and 19 the enemy succeeded in crossing the bare 500 yards of intervening water and in landing on Hongkong Island in the Tai Koo area and Lyemun whence they steadily infiltrated to Wong Nei Chong gap and Tytan gap.

Stanley Peninsula and the hill to the northwards, as far as a line running east and west through Stanley Mound, was held by one battalion of Canadians, two companies of Indian infantry and a scratch force of gunners and machine gunners. The situation was very obscure but Lyemun and Salvan were overrun and the personnel of Fort Collinson and D'Agular were successfully withdrawn after the destruction of heavy guns there.

On the afternoon of Dec. 19 a counter-attack was attempted to regain Mount Parner, Mount Butler and Jardines Island, but this was unsuccessful.

TROOPS TIRE

The civilian population was reported to be surprisingly calm. The troops, however, were growing very tired and problems of supply and communication were difficult.

Dec. 22.—The enemy landed further troops on the northeast



Lovely Hongkong harbor, which has received the ships of all nations in free intercourse, is now closed to any vessel that doesn't fly an Axis flag. Kowloon side, in the distance contains the Peninsula Hotel, where Governor and Commander-in-Chief Sir Mark Young is discussing surrender terms with Japanese army and navy commanders.

coast and attacked continuously. A counter-attack on Dec. 21 toward Ty Tam Tak had failed, although a certain number of enemy was killed at a cost of about 100 Canadian casualties. A counter-attack by a company of Winnipeg Grenadiers to retake Wong Nei Chong Gap also failed in the face of concentrated mortar and light machine-gun fire, which inflicted heavy casualties. The island now was split roughly into three parts—an isolated British force in Stanley, the enemy to the east of the gap and British to the west with small pockets of British remnants holding out in isolated positions. The water and transport situation was critical and it was not possible to replenish the ammunition supply as necessary.

Dec. 23.—For the 24 hours ending 17:00 (5 p.m.), the enemy had kept up incessant attacks accompanied by mortars and artillery. Some ground on Mount Cameron lost during the night was recaptured by Royal Marines, but counter-attacks by force at Stanley Mound failed. However, the Middlesex Regiment successfully repulsed a determined attack on Leighton Hill.

It is impossible to conceal the fact that the situation has become exceedingly grave. Troops who had been fighting unceasingly many days were tired out, but their spirits remained high for they realized that every day of their resistance was so much gained for the Allied cause. The water and food supply was desperate; reservoirs and depots were in enemy hands.

Dec. 24.—The enemy continued to subject the garrison to heavy fire, and dive bombers and mor-

tars, and by means of incendiary bombs set the countryside all round Mount Cameron on fire. Dec. 25.—The military and naval commanders informed the governor no further resistance could be made.

Napoleon's Disaster

Napoleon's army in Russia met disaster in the winter of 1812 not because of intense cold, but because of an unusual thawing spell which turned the roads into bogs.

Red Cross to See About Canadians at Hongkong

TORONTO (CP)—Plans to obtain information about prisoners and casualties in Hongkong as quickly as possible were launched today by the Canadian Red Cross through the International Red Cross in Geneva.

A cable asking assistance of the Geneva committee in tracing the whereabouts of the 2,000 Canadians known to have been

in the Crown colony was dispatched by P. H. Gordon, chairman of the executive committee of the society.

He said there might be some delay in getting the names, because Japan is not a signatory of the Geneva Convention of 1929 which requires members to make information on prisoners available to the International Red Cross as rapidly as possible.

Victoria Boys in Hongkong



A. R. SQUIRES

came here a few years ago from Kindersley, Sask., where his parents reside. His wife and sister, Vera, live in Victoria.



TONY GRIMSTON

is the son of Mrs. F. Grimston, 2316 Howard Street.

Churchill Speaks in Ottawa Tuesday—Mayhew Hopes to Fly to Hear Him

Prime Minister Churchill will spend two days in Ottawa early next week and will deliver an address in the House of Commons chamber Tuesday afternoon.

This announcement was made in Washington, D.C., by Prime Minister Mackenzie King within four hours of his arrival with a party of colleagues to take part in the Allied war conferences.

R. W. Mayhew, M.P. for Victoria, said early today he was doing his best to secure airplane passage to Ottawa.

"I don't want to miss Mr. Churchill if I can get there at all," Mr. Mayhew said. "I'm ready to leave on an hour's notice—less than that really; my bag's packed, and I'm just waiting for a telephone call. I'll be terribly disappointed if I can't get there, but the planes are well booked up and many people are more important than I."

If Mr. Mayhew had been advised 24 hours earlier that Mr. Churchill would address the House of Commons he could have gone east by train and arrived in time. Now, however, he must take a plane at least part of the way.

Mr. Churchill will interrupt his Washington visit for the trip to the Canadian capital and will return there immediately after. He will travel to Canada with Mr. King and will be accompanied by Lord Beaverbrook, British Supply Minister, and four other members of his official party.

The conferences will be interrupted during Mr. Churchill's absence in Canada. Mr. King is so far unable to say whether he and his colleagues will return with the minister to resume the Washington meetings.

The Canadian Prime Minister emphasized that Parliament is not being especially called to hear Mr. Churchill but that efforts would be made to reach every

member of both Houses with an invitation to be present. The address will be delivered at 3 p.m. Tuesday (11 a.m., P.S.T.). The Ottawa speech by Mr.

Churchill, the only one he will deliver while in Canada, will be broadcast nationally, and in addition to the official list seated in the chamber and galleries, the

publishers of Canada's daily and weekly newspapers will be given reserved seats.

In Ottawa Mr. Churchill will stay at Rideau Hall, residence of

the Governor-General of Canada, where the Earl of Athlone and Princess Alice will act as host and hostess on behalf of the people of Canada.

Following his speech, Mr. Churchill will sit in with the war committee of the Canadian cabinet. He will dine that night at Laurier House, home of Mr. Mac-

kenzie King. On the second night in Ottawa he will be honor guest at a formal dinner at Rideau Hall.

CONGRESS PLEASED

Congress liked the address of Winston Churchill, who told the United States legislators that he was himself "a child of the House of Commons."

Senate and House members applauded and cheered him, then later expressed these individual views:

Senator Alben Barkley of Kentucky, majority leader in the Senate: "The address was wonderful in its frankness, in its comprehensive discussion of the problems that face us, and in the indomitable faith that out of it shall come a great victory."

Senator Gerald Nye (Rep., N.D.): "So far as his appeal for the two countries to get together to fight the war went, the speech was fine. But if there was any 'Union Now' to be read into his remarks, I would have to take definite exception."

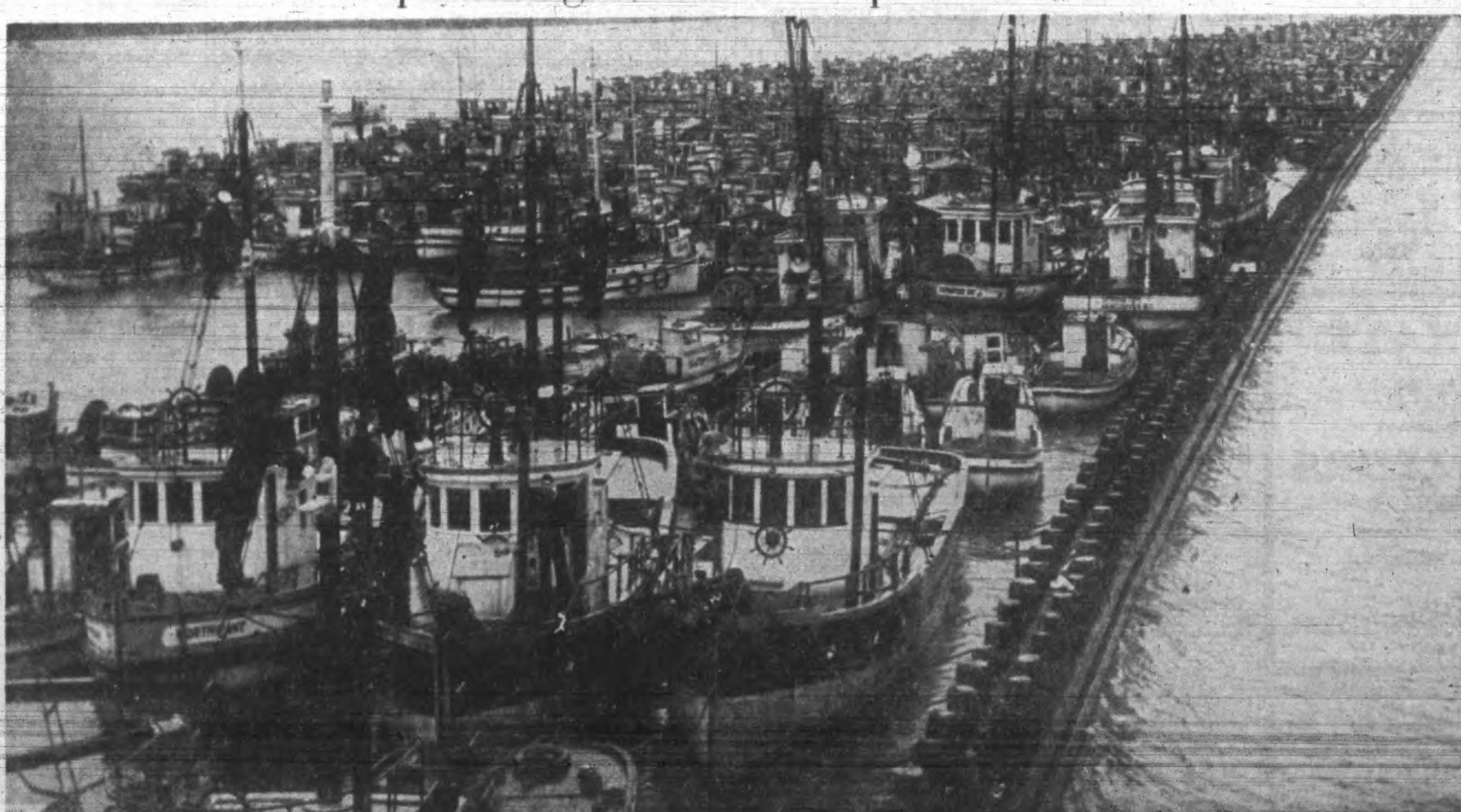
Senator Fred Van Nuys (Dem., Ind.): "Everyone will agree that the idea of union for our military and naval forces is necessary. As to union in the future, the details and mechanics of that must wait, but I believe it's got to be done."

Acting Speaker William Cole of the House of Representatives — A "timely, forceful, fighting speech."

Representative Earl Michener (Rep., Mich.), acting Republican leader — "The sincerity and frankness of the speech will meet with the entire approval of all of our people."

Senator Burton Wheeler (Dem., Mont.): "It was a clever speech that, under the circumstances, would more or less appeal to the average American. He showed far more wit than the average Englishman does. He emphasized that it is necessary for us to set up an efficient organization in government with a view toward producing a maximum of defence materials."

British Columbia's Jap Fishing Fleet Tied Up for Duration



Somewhere on the British Columbia coast 1,035 Japanese fishing boats are tied up (shown above) with their spark plugs and carburetors removed. These seiners, packers, gill-net boats and

trollers are under naval guard and will remain in port for the duration of the war or until the authorities decided that they shall be put to some other use. Up until the Japs made their vicious

attack on Pearl Harbor these ships were bringing cargoes of salmon, cod, herring and other fish to British Columbia ports from the fishing banks.

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Pte. Harvey Perry In Vancouver

VANCOUVER (CP)—Pte. Harvey J. Perry, young American who enlisted in the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps at Victoria and was thought to be with the Canadians at Hongkong after stowing away on a troopship, is back in Canada.

Military authorities disclosed today Pte. Perry has been at Vancouver barracks for the past two weeks. He was sent back from Hongkong just before Japan entered the war and was in Hawaii Dec. 7, when the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor.



PTE. BURTON A. GRAINGER who is serving overseas with the R.C.O.C. workshop, is the son of Pte. and Mrs. E. M. Grainger, Lavender Avenue, Marjole, B.C. His father is also in the R.C.O.C. He served overseas in the last war with the 48th Battalion.

Pte. Burton was born and educated near Victoria, attending Royal Oak and McKenzie schools and Mount View High School. He gained local fame and praise when only three years old, being responsible then for saving his two-year-old brother, Billy, from drowning in Elk Lake. The two boys were playing by the lake when Billy fell into five feet of water. Three-year-old Burton kept his head, running 100 yards to the house to tell his father, who rescued the struggling child.

3 Stores Entered

City police record three cases of breaking and entering during the Christmas vacation.

Jean Burns of the Dress Shop, 1205 Douglas Street, reported today her store was entered. Detective P. W. Richards upon investigation found entrance had been gained by a rear window and the thieves had left by the front door.

About \$45 worth of hosiery was stolen.

Nothing was reported missing after Pritchard & Sons, men's clothing store at 1227 Government Street, was entered over the holiday.

Detective Richards reported entrance was gained by smashing a rear window. City police, investigating a report from Walter Lee, Chinese News Agency, 640 Cormorant Street, found the premises had been entered by breaking the glass in the back door on the east side of the building. So far as is known, nothing was missing.

Cabinets of type had been rifled and the letters scattered around the floor in the printing shop.

City firemen at 11:50 Friday morning attended a veranda fire at 860 Queens Avenue. The fire, which did a little damage, started from a cardboard box of hot ashes. During the afternoon firemen attended a beach fire at Horse Shoe Bay. No damage was reported.

Evacuees of Hongkong May Lose All Income

Upwards of 100 residents of Victoria, formerly of Hongkong, some in receipt of pensions from the government of the colony, others wives of civilians still residing there, will be adversely affected by any action taken by the government in freezing Hongkong assets in Canada. It was stated today by S. K. Campbell, manager of the Bank of Commerce.

One former Hongkong resident living here in receipt of a pension said today that steps are being taken by himself and others to call a meeting of all those affected and consider what action can be taken to make representations to the Dominion government to alleviate what will be a great hardship. One task to be done, he said, would be to find out exactly how many former Hongkong residents are here still

receiving funds from the colony by way of allowances from husbands or other relatives or by pensions.

It was said that little doubt exists but that Canada will follow the action of the United States in freezing Hongkong assets here as has been done with those of all other countries taken over by Axis powers.

Another group of citizens which will be seriously affected are the Chinese. Walter Lee, manager of the New Republic, Chinese language newspaper of Victoria, said today that practically every Chinese in the city has money in Hongkong banks, having transferred it there from banks in China for safe keeping when Japan started its invasion of their native land. Mr. Lee did not know what steps would be taken to protect their interests.

Premier Hart Announces

B.C. Grant of \$50,000 For A.R.P. Organization

British Columbia will contribute \$50,000 for air raid precautions work, Premier John Hart announced today.

This will be used to supplement the \$15,000 grant from the Dominion government and the total will be used to meet the cost of organizing A.R.P. units in the province within the boundaries laid down by military authorities, Mr. Hart said.

"This \$50,000 grant was authorized at the last cabinet meeting in response to representations made by the cities of Victoria and Vancouver and other communities," the Premier said. "This money will be distributed according to the needs of the various districts, and such allotments are to be used for organization purposes only."

VICTORIA GRANT

Victoria has already put aside \$50,000 for emergency work and \$50,000 has been allocated for the same purpose.

Premier Hart said: "I have been advised by the Dominion authorities that the Dominion government will supply the equipment required by the A.R.P. units with which to combat air raids. A representative of the Dominion government will visit the coast within the next two days to discuss measures for civilian protection and an opportunity will be afforded the elected representatives of the various communities to place before him their needs for equipment essential to combating air raids."

"At this time I would like to point out for the purpose of

clarification that A.R.P. units work under the authority of the Provincial Civilian Protection Committee. Commissioner T. W. S. Parsons of the B.C. Police, and Inspector Moodie, in charge of the A.R.P. division of the B.C. Police, have been in close consultation with navy, military and air commands here with a view to drafting a new set of regulations designed to cover every possible emergency. These soon will be released to the public and will supersede those already in force. The regulations will be printed in pamphlet form and distributed to every citizen so that each person can familiarize himself with the requirements.

VOLUNTEERS NEEDED

"I cannot urge too strongly the need for forming units in every district, or the need that exists for volunteer firemen, wardens, first aid workers, and others so essential to the protection of life and property. It is every citizen's duty to volunteer in whatever branch of the service he or she feels they can best serve."

"At this time I would like to express my appreciation to all those who have identified themselves with this work and to commend the municipal authorities for the wholehearted manner in which they have given direction to the organization of these units. I feel that these endeavors must be encouraged and my colleagues concurred with me in this view. Consequently the cabinet has expressed itself by voting the \$50,000 already alluded to in a previous part of this statement."

R.C.A.F. Man Killed

VANCOUVER (CP)—An R.C.A.F. man was killed today when a single-seater fighter plane failed to come out of a loop and crashed in the southern suburbs of the city.

The pilot perished in the flaming wreckage of the machine, which ended its dive from a height of about 2,000 feet in a hedge on southwest Marine Drive.

Eyewitnesses said the plane went into a loop and failed to pull out. It burst into flames when it struck the ground.

Hongkong Assets Frozen

WASHINGTON (AP)—The U.S. Treasury today announced Hongkong assets in the United States had been frozen as a result of the Japanese capture of the colony.

Under the same executive order, the treasury said, the freezing of assets of any other additional territory overrun by Axis forces takes place automatically.

No official estimate of Hongkong assets in this country was available, but they were understood to be small.

U.S. Takes Finn Ships

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States maritime commission formally took over at noon today 16 Finnish-owned merchant ships laid up in U.S. ports.

Previous to today's action approximately 80 laid-up foreign merchant ships had been taken over. Most of them were of Danish and Italian registry.

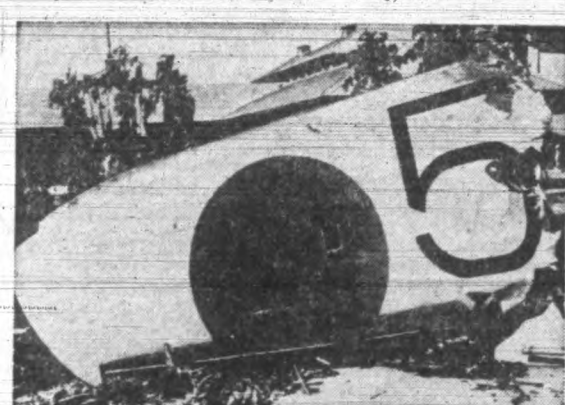
Greetings From India

OTTAWA (CP)—Prime Minister Mackenzie King's office today received a cable from the Viceroy of India on behalf of the people of India, saying they "share with the people of Canada their pride in most gallant resistance against overwhelming odds of garrison of Hongkong."

Charged with vagrancy, George M. Paton was found guilty in city police court today and sentenced to 30 days in jail.



GORDON HIGHLANDERS RUSH DEFENCE construction in the jungle of Malaya. Empire troops are falling back in Kedah but the main Imperial force has not yet joined battle. The Japs are pushing forward from Thailand bases.



THIS JAP WARBIRD'S WINGS CLIPPED—The sheared wing of a Japanese bomber, shot down over Honolulu, rests in yard of the Naval hospital there.

2 Suffer Injuries In Auto Accidents

Mrs. Elsie Newbigging, injured in a car crash on Fairfield at 3:55 Friday afternoon, was taken to the Royal Jubilee Hospital in police patrol and treated, for a bruised forehead and bruised right ear.

Mrs. Newbigging was going east on Fairfield Road, her husband, J. L. Newbigging, driving. The car collided with a car driven west on Fairfield by Arthur W. Shepherd, Gordon Head. The Newbigging car was damaged considerably.

Struck down by a car which did not stop at the scene of the accident, Harold Wakelyn, Ritz Hotel, suffered a slight cut over the left eye and a slightly bruised leg Friday night.

Wakelyn was crossing Yates from north to south between Blanshard and Quadra with his brother, Edwin. The car, proceeding east on Yates, continued without stopping after it hit Wakelyn. The right rear fender and the rear door of Mayor Andrew McCall's car were damaged in a collision at Hillside and Douglas at 4:15 Friday afternoon.

To Demonstrate Gas Cleansing

How victims of gas warfare are cleansed and treated so they may enter hospital, if they suffer other injuries, or so they may return to their homes, if unhurt, will be demonstrated by a squad of the St. John Ambulance at the Jubilee Hospital at 2 Sunday afternoon. The public is invited to attend.

With headquarters at the hospital, the St. John Ambulance is preparing for the worst. A decontamination or cleansing hut has been established in the old isolation building of the hospital. Dr. L. W. Cronwell is directing the work. He is assisted by R. M. Barnes, superintendent of the new St. John Ambulance division, and Miss V. Waterworth. The work is being co-ordinated with A.R.P. and the hospital.

A mobile unit which will go under jurisdiction of the doctors so it may be sent to any area which has been severely bombed, will also be organized.

Directors have issued an appeal for all persons, especially men, with first aid certificates, to assist in the work. They should report at the old isolation hut, Jubilee Hospital, Friday night.



The Prime Ministers of Canada and Great Britain are old friends. They talked together in London last summer, they are together in Washington now with their mutual friend, Franklin Roosevelt, and next Tuesday and Wednesday Winston Churchill and Mackenzie King will be together in Ottawa.

OBITUARY

SMITH—Funeral of Mrs. Jane Smith will be held from McCall Bros' Funeral Home Monday at 2; Canon E. V. Bird will officiate. Interment at Ross Bay.

LEE—Tom Lee died at the Jubilee Hospital Tuesday, aged 68. He was born in Canton, China, and had lived here 50 years. He leaves his widow and family in China. Funeral services will be held Sunday at 2:30 at Sands Mortuary. Burial in the Chinese Cemetery.

VANDERVEEN—Riding home in New Westminster from work on his bicycle to greet his son, who had just arrived from eastern Canada on leave from the R.C.A.F., Hugh Woodruff Vanderveen, well-known Essondale district man, dropped dead. He was found about 100 yards from his home, where he had evidently dismounted from the bicycle.

HARRIS—The funeral of Mrs. Madeline Hyde Harris, 1332 George Street, who died Thursday at St. Joseph's Hospital, aged 88, will be held from the Thomson Funeral Home Monday afternoon at 2:30, followed by cremation at Royal Oak. Born in Dunedin, New Zealand, Mrs. Harris had been a resident of Victoria 20 years and leaves two nieces, Mrs. W. Gray and Mrs. E. Sobieralski, Seattle.

HENSON—William Henson, aged 86, died at the family residence, 3005 Admirals Road, today. He was born in Nottingham, England, and had been a resident of this city six years. He leaves one son, J. Henson, with whom he resided, five grandsons and three granddaughters. Funeral service will be held Monday at 2 in Sands Mortuary. Rev. George Biddle will officiate.

HICK—Thomas John White Hick, 63, of 1135 McKenzie St. Born in Cornwall, England, he had resided in this city 45 years, and leaves his widow. He was a member of Columbia Lodge, I.O.O.F., Pro Patria Branch, Canadian Legion and the A.F. & A.M. in Cornwall, England. Funeral Monday morning at 11 at McCall Brothers' Funeral Chapel. Rev. Hugh McLeod will officiate. Interment at Colwood.

CALLUM—John Callum died suddenly at 2659 Douglas Street, Wednesday, aged 57 years. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and lived at Brentwood before moving to the city two years ago. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity at Timmins, Ont.; also a member of the Amputations Society. He leaves his daughter Gwen in California; also brothers in Scotland. Funeral arrangements will be announced later by Sands' Mortuary.

SAUNDERS—Funeral service will be held Sunday afternoon at 1:30 at Sands Mortuary Chapel for Walter Burton Saunders, aged 307 Beachwood Avenue, Friday, interment at Colwood. Mr. Saunders was born in Meaford, Ontario, and had lived here 14 years. He was a resident of Okotoks, Alberta, for many years. He leaves his widow, at home; one daughter, Mrs. L. G. Cameron, Okotoks, Alberta; three sons, George C. Saunders, Chemainus; Ross B. Saunders, Edmonton, and Dr. W. Gordon at North Vancouver.

GRAHAM—Word has been received here of the death of Dr. John Graham of Brampton, Ont., Dec. 6, at the Veterans' Hospital, Christie Street, Toronto. He served in the last Great War. Burial took place at McKees Cemetery, Belwood, Ont., his birthplace. He is survived by his widow at the family residence, Brampton, and two sons, Duncan, and Dr. Donald Graham, who is medical officer in the Canadian army air force. He leaves two sons, both residing here, Mr. Cortland Oliver and Miss Yvonne Oliva of 3115 Delta Street, and relatives in the east.

TWA—Mrs. Bertha Gertrude Walton, wife of Trueman Twa, 333 Niagara Street, died Christmas Day at St. Joseph's Hospital, aged 56. She was born in Hereford, England, and lived in Port Alberni for nine years before coming to Victoria six months ago. She leaves her widow, at home; one son, Walton Twa, Colquitz, and one daughter, Mrs. A. D. Irwin, 333 Niagara Street; and two sisters and two brothers in British Columbia. Pastor E. W. Robinson will conduct funeral service Monday at 2:30 at the Glad Tidings Tabernacle, North Park Street. Burial at Royal Oak. McCall Bros. are funeral directors.

Five motorists were fined \$2.50 each in city police court today for violating parking regulations. For failing to make a hand signal, a motorist was fined \$5.

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City Hall \$10,581 Building Listed This Week

One new duplex, valued at \$6,000, was listed among the 14 projects for which city building permits were issued this week. Total value of all work was set at \$10,581. Included among the undertakings were a \$1,600 club-room improvement and two \$500 office alteration jobs.

Of eight replies received by the city to queries on health officials' duties in other comparable towns, one only states its health officer is required to give medical attention to city patients. The inquiries were made in response to a difference of opinion between Dr. Richard Felton and city police officials over the examination of a woman summoned to court.

The intention of the National Housing branch, federal Department of Finance to prepay taxes in 1942 was conveyed to the city today in a letter asking Victoria what arrangements are made here for such action. In the city an interest allowance of 5 per cent per annum is allowed from the date of payment to the due date of taxes.

Willingness to co-operate with R. W. Mayhew, M.P., in efforts to secure adequate A.R.P. equipment for Victoria from Ottawa was expressed by George Cruickshank, M.P., Fraser Valley, in a letter received today.

"If we find it possible, in the future to improve this service (No. 10) we shall do so, but under existing conditions it is most difficult to decide on anything that will be of help," A. T. Goward, vice-president of the B.C. Electric Railway Co. Ltd., informed the city by letter today. His communication was an answer to letters forwarded to him by the city from citizens protesting the inadequacy of the service on the Mount Tolmie line.

The City School Board will hold its final meeting of the year at 5 Monday evening.

Fire Wrecks Home

The home of Mrs. J. H. Chester, 3835 Rowland Avenue, was destroyed and all personal belongings lost in a fire which broke out at 5 Friday evening while Mrs. Chester was absent. Sanction firemen, called to the scene of the fire by a neighbor, had the blaze out in less than an hour. Firemen report the cause of the fire was an overheated drum stove.

Club Speakers

Because of the New Year holiday, only two Victoria service clubs will meet next week. On Monday the Gyros will hear G. H. Walton speak on war savings and see the new war saving film, "On to Victory."

Tuesday noon, Cameron Gorrie, new boys' work secretary at the Y.M.C.A., will speak to the Kiwanis Club on "Evolution of an Idea."

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The Times will not be responsible for more than one incorrect insertion of any advertisement ordered for more than one issue. Any claim for rebate on account of errors or omissions must be made within 30 days from the date of the error, otherwise the claim will not be allowed.

In computing the number of words in an advertisement, count five words for the first two lines and seven words for each line thereafter. This is not an absolute guide to the number of lines, much depending on the length of the individual words.

Advertisers who desire it may have replies addressed to a box at the Times Office and forwarded to their homes or addresses. A charge of 10¢ is made for this service.

Subscribers wishing their addresses changed should notify this office as well as the carrier. If your Times is missing, please notify before 7 p.m. and a copy will be sent by special messenger.

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 Only desirable tenants accepted. 612-25-15

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 Immediate possession. Davis & Knox.
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 SIONS OF CONFIDENCE in us and for the
 opportunities given us to be of service
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MODERN STUCCO BUNGALOW—
 Living-room with fireplace and
 built-in bookcases. Large kitchen
 with nook and cupboards. Large
 hallway. Hardwood floors in every
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 and linoleum included in price.
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**\$2000—4-room house near Central
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 ceptionally fine "front residence" 3
 bedrooms, den, several fireplaces, base-
 ment and furnace. Two large lots,
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 Established 1889
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HILLSIDE
 Half block from car-3-room house;
 new roof, newly painted, hot-water
 heating. Garage in full cement base-
 ment. Two kitchens. Ideal for con-
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 The biggest bargain we have seen in
 many months. Terms
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 Near V.M.D. shipbuilding. Good 6-room
 dwelling, rooms all on one floor;
 3-piece bathroom, 2 fireplaces, 4 lots;
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 Seven-room home with part basement
 and sawdust-burning furnace. Move
 right in. Very easy
\$1900

Nine-room residence in good shape.
 Good revenue property as a residence
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 High location with view. Five-room
 cedar siding bungalow full cement
 basement, hot air furnace. Gardens,
 rockeries and oak trees complete this
 lovely home. \$2250 cash
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FAIRFIELD
\$500 CASH—\$2650—7-room
 house, basement, new fur-
 nace, in excellent condition.

\$750 CASH—Semi-bungalow,
 stucco, on the waterfront.
 7 rooms

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Oak Bay
 Seven rooms in a good locality, south
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 excellent condition. A full cement
 basement, hot-air furnace, kitchen,
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 Including furniture.
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**IN THE SUPREME COURT OF
 BRITISH COLUMBIA
 IN PROBATE**
IN THE ESTATE OF ELIA LOWE
 of Victoria, B.C., Widow
 Take notice that the above-named Elia
 Lowe, died on the 12th day of October,
 1941, at Victoria, B.C., leaving a Will
 of which probate is granted to the executor
 therein named, of the Victoria Regis-
 trar of the Court on the 21st day of
 October, 1941.

And take notice that all persons in-
 debted or holding any assets of the above-
 named deceased are required to forward
 their claims or receipts to the executor
 and further take notice that all per-
 sons having any claims against the above
 estate are required to add full particulars
 thereof in writing, duly verified, to the
 undersigned, on or before the 1st day of
 February, 1942, on or after which date
 the executor will duly proceed to the
 distribution of the estate, having regard
 only to such claims of which they shall
 then have received particulars as above
 required.

Dated this 16th day of December, 1941.
L. HARRISON
 Solicitor for the Executor, Suite 11, Law
 Chambers, Station St., Victoria, B.C.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS
**ESTATE OF ANNE (OTHERWISE ANNIE)
 THURTELL, DECEASED**
 All persons having claims against the
 estate of the above named, late of Victo-
 ria, B.C., who died there on the 27th
 day of September, 1941, are required on
 or before the 21st day of December, 1941,
 to send by prepaid post or deliver full
 particulars thereof, duly verified, to the
 undersigned solicitor for the Executor
 at the address below.

After the above mentioned date the
 Executor will distribute the assets of
 the deceased among the persons entitled
 thereon, having regard only to the
 claims of which notice shall then have
 been had.

DATED this 20th day of November, 1941
JOSEPH MCKENNA
 Barrister, Etc.,
 609 View St.,
 Victoria, B.C.

COLUMBIA LODGE No. 2, I.O.O.F.

FUNERAL NOTICE
 The members of the above lodge are re-
 quested to meet at the McCall Bros.
 Funeral Chapel, Monday, December
 29, at 11 a.m. for the purpose of at-
 tending the funeral of our late Brother
 T. J. W. HICK.

Members of local lodges andjourning
 Brothers are respectfully invited to at-
 tend.

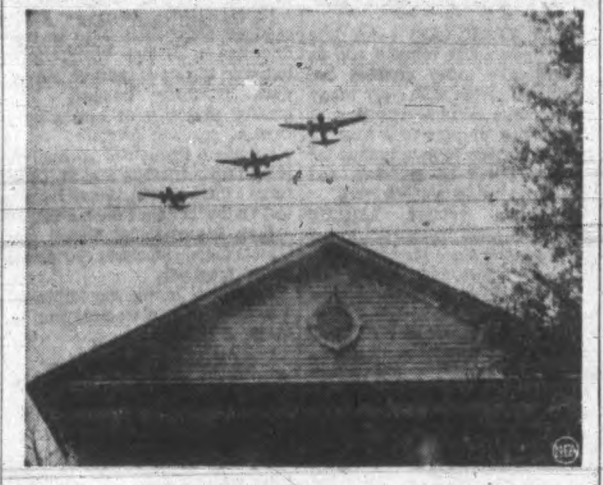
By Order of the Noble Grand
STANLEY R. FOURBISTER
 Secretary

A.R.P. Activities
 District 5B will meet at Clover-
 dale School Monday, at 8.
 New members and those wish-
 ing to assist, ladies and gentle-
 men, are asked to be present at
 7.30 to be enrolled.

Reeve-elect Scooby and Dr. Gay-
 ton will be present, and a short
 talk on first aid will be given.

A beginner's course and a re-
 fresher course on first aid will
 be formed, and will include a
 stretcher course.

Last Tributes



Three U.S. Army planes, above, roar over Presbyterian Church, Madison, Fla., during a simple one-hour memorial service for Capt. Colin P. Kelly Jr., who lost his life sinking Japanese battleship, Haruna. Below, pictured leaving the church he attended as a boy, are: His father, Colin P. Kelly Sr., who is escorting the hero's widow; the captain's friends, who are directly behind Mr. Kelly, and friends and relatives.



How to Spot a Jap Spy

By EDWARD HUNTER
 Part of Japan's espionage ac-
 tivities throughout the world—in
 the Orient principally—will be
 by Japanese agents posing as
 Chinese. When boycotts first be-
 gan to affect Japanese trade
 abroad, the Japanese didn't hesi-
 tate to give their shops and firms
 Chinese names. Now they won't
 hesitate to call themselves
 Chinese whenever they can get
 away with it.

But few among them will be
 able to get away with it because
 their appearance will betray
 them, if people learn that there
 are important differences in the
 physical structure of Chinese and
 Japanese.

Westerners and Chinese, for
 instance, have the same difficulty
 in Japan in buying clothes. Only
 foreign shops sell the size socks,
 for example. Japanese feet are
 smaller. Look at an Oriental's
 feet—and legs—if you want to
 see if he's a Japanese. Every
 home-grown Japanese is bow-
 legged—his squatting makes him so.

The main defence in the
 Americas against Jap spies will
 be the Chinese themselves. We
 understandably say all Orientals
 look alike, exactly as Orientals
 say all white people look alike—
 but I've never heard of a Chinese
 yet who couldn't spot a Jap in
 just a little time.

ter, said the Japanese forces at
 Davao in the Philippines had
 freed 18,000 Japanese nationals
 who had been imprisoned. He
 claimed American forces on the
 island of Mindanao had killed 48
 Japanese civilians.

**Christmas Party
 For Servicemen**
 A buffet supper and Christmas
 entertainment for 300 servicemen
 of the army, navy and air force
 and their families was given at
 the Three Services Canteen,
 Broad Street, Friday night. Maj.
 C. J. Milley was in charge. The
 Red Shield concert party provided
 an after-supper program.

Participating in the program
 were the Rhythmettes, Dorothy
 Haines, Connie Holmes and Mar-
 garet Holtum; John Cow, sleight
 of hand and marionettes; Harry
 Crowther and Bert Lilley, comedy
 numbers; Harry Hornby, Marilyn
 Sehl, Betty Clair and Frank Bos-
 som; skating troupe.

Pupils of Betty Clair, including
 Kathleen Willard, Theo Bayliss,
 Shirley Campbell, Doreen Buck-
 ingham, Diana Kerslake, Irene
 Campbell, Joyce Hemsley, Muriel
 Atkinson and Iris Brooks de-
 lighted the gathering with dances
 and songs.

Ted Blair was master of cere-
 monies and Frank Humphrey
 organizer. The King's Printer's
 orchestra played, and all service-

Where to Go Tonight

(As Advertised)
ATLAS—Mickey Rooney in
"Life Begins for Andy
Hardy."
CADET—"Flying Blind,"
 starring Richard Arlen.
CAPITOL—Walt Disney's
"Dumbo."
DOMINION—"The Maltese
Falcon," starring Hum-
 phrey Bogart.
OAK BAY—Clarke Gable in
"Test Pilot."
PLAZA—"Keep 'Em Flying,"
 with Abbott and Costello.
RIO—Tim Holt in "Six Gun
Gold."
YORK—"The Bride Came
C.O.D.," starring Bette
 Davis.

DON COSSACKS COMING JAN. 5

The original Don Cossack
 Chorus, under the direction of
 Serge Jaroff, will present one of
 its prized programs of songs
 and dances of old Russia at the
 Royal Victoria Theatre for one
 day only, Jan. 5. This world-
 traveled ensemble is making its
 12th tour of this continent, and
 comes to Victoria under the man-
 agement of Hilker attractions.

Organized 21 years ago by the
 diminutive Serge Jaroff, these 34
 singing giants of the Steppes
 have performed more than 4,000
 times in almost every spot on the
 globe.

Jaroff, a choirmaster when the
 revolution came to Russia, found
 himself interned in a military
 camp in Tchelenigr near Constan-
 tinople along with other Cossacks
 who had fought under the stand-
 ards of Wrangel's White Army
 in the Crimea. Instinctively they
 sang the songs of their native
 Don River and Steppes.

Before long, the energetic little
 choirmaster had fashioned a
 brilliant men's chorus whose
 fame spread outside the prison
 camp. They were invited to be
 the official choir of the Orthodox
 St. Sofia cathedral in Bulgaria's
 capital. Crowds flocked from all
 over Europe to hear them.

Shortly after a visit by an astute
 concert manager, the Don Cos-
 sack Chorus began its ever-
 lengthening world tours.

Their seemingly inexhaustible
 repertory is tri-departmental, in-
 cluding song, dances and narra-
 tive. Although most of the
 Russian Orthodox Church, nostal-
 gic folk melodies and wild, ele-
 mental Cossack soldier songs.
 These latter are accompanied by
 dances which once were never
 known beyond the undulating
 Steppes.

DOMINION THEATRE

"The Maltese Falcon," which is
 currently at the Dominion
 Theatre, is based on the popular
 novel by Dashiell Hammett, au-
 thor of "The Thin Man." Hum-
 phrey Bogart is starred at the
 head of a cast which numbers
 such players as Mary Astor, Peter
 Lorre, Gladys George, Lee Pat-
 rick and many others. John
 Huston who adapted Hammett's
 novel for the screen, also directed
 the production. Since this was
 Huston's first directorial assign-
 ment, his father, the famous stage
 actor, Walter Huston, played a
 bit role in the picture, as a good
 luck token to his son.

LOCAL CONTRACTOR GETS NAVY JOB

OTTAWA (CP)—Awarding of
 21 construction contracts on
 which work begins immediately
 is announced by the Department
 of Munitions and Supply.

The contracts (approximate
 cost, type of construction, ap-
 proximate completion dates and
 contractors employed, include:

Service flying training school,
 Kirkcaldy, Alta., \$45,000, water
 and sewage system, February,
 Bennett and White Construction
 Co., Calgary.

McKenzie Air Services, Ed-
 monton, \$7,000, supplying pumps,
 immediately, Canadian Fair-
 banks-Morse Co., Montreal.

Service flying training school,
 Calgary (Currie), \$26,000, wood
 construction, January, Buchan
 Construction Co., Calgary.

Royal Canadian Navy barracks,
 British Columbia, \$32,000, wood
 construction, February, E. H.
 Shockley, Victoria.

Bombing and gunnery school,
 Lethbridge, Alta., \$12,000, con-
 struction of bombing range,
 January, Shogist Construction
 Ltd., Lethbridge.

Men received Christmas gifts.
 Mrs. L. G. Tallamy convened the
 supper.

DINE and DANCE

EVERY NIGHT
Chung King Cafe
 100 FISGARD ST.
 ORCHESTRA Wed. and Sat. Nights

Supper Dance TONIGHT

ROYAL OAK INN
 3-piece Orchestra Dancing 9-12
 For Reservations Phone
 Colquhoun 132

'Snow White' is Booked at York

Have you ever dreamed of
 Gnomeland? Have your dreams
 brought you into contact with
 those wonderful beings, the elves,
 dwarfs, enchanted birds and
 beasts, witches, lovely ladies that
 weave magic spells and dance
 and sing through sunny days and
 moonlit nights of romance? Such
 dreams of fantasy come to per-
 fect realization next week at the
 York Theatre when the Walt Dis-
 ney feature will be shown.
 The story has been read by
 children the world over since the
 beginning of the nineteenth cen-
 tury; it has characters that will
 never age, and its background
 and settings are as old as time
 itself. Snow White, the seven
 dwarfs, the wicked Queen and the
 Prince Charming will be just as
 young on the screen 100 years
 from now as they are today.

'A Yank in R.A.F.' At Atlas Monday

The co-operation of three gov-
 ernments was received by 20th
 Century-Fox in the filming of
 "A Yank in the R.A.F." coming
 Monday to the Atlas Theatre.

Canada gave permission to
 photograph activities at one of
 its training fields and Great Brit-
 ain made available shots from
 the archives of the R.A.F. show-
 ing air battles over the English
 Channel.

Tyrone Power is starred and
 Betty Grable heads the featured
 cast in this new story of the
 R.A.F. which was produced by
 Darryl F. Zanuck.

PLAZA THEATRE

The motorized torpedo, which
 motivates one of the comedy
 chase sequences in Universal's
 new Abbott and Costello laugh
 sensation, "Keep 'Em Flying,"
 now at the Plaza Theatre, is the
 "brain child" of a former lumber-
 jack, Carl Lauder.

In "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott
 and Costello are assisted by a
 stellar supporting cast, including
 such favorites as Martha Raye,
 Carol Bruce, William Gargan and
 Dick Foran.

CAPITOL THEATRE

Frank Churchill, the composer
 of the unforgettable "Who's
 Afraid of the Big Bad Wolf" and
 of the entire "Snow White" score,
 has written six of the nine cap-
 titivating new songs in Walt Dis-
 ney's "Dumbo," released by RKO
 Radio and now being shown at
 the Capitol Theatre. "Dumbo" is
 the latest of the Disney feature-
 length productions, and tells the
 story of a sail-eared baby ele-
 phant whose struggle to establish
 himself in a hostile world takes
 him into many wild and hilarious
 adventures.

RIO THEATRE

Dealing with a young western-
 er's valiant battle against an out-
 law band in the Rockies, "Six Gun
 Gold" now at the Rio Theatre, is
 Tim Holt's newest vehicle for
 RKO Radio, Ray Whiteley and Lee
 Lasses. White again are cast
 as his loyal buddies, and Jan
 Clayton has the leading feminine
 role in the film.

OAK BAY THEATRE

Spectacular flying, four stellar
 players and a four-star story pro-
 vide excellent entertainment in
 "Test Pilot," one of the most au-
 thentic aviation pictures yet pro-
 duced, which is at the Oak Bay
 Theatre.

Clark Gable, Myrna Loy, Spencer
 Tracy and Lionel Barrymore
 head the cast of this Metro-Gold-
 win-Meyer production.

CADET THEATRE

Eddie Quillan, who supplies
 much of the comedy and excite-
 ment in Paramount's thrill film
 "Flying Blind," now at the Cadet
 Theatre, operates a bowling alley
 in El Monte, about 15 miles from
 Los Angeles.

RIO

ENDS TODAY
TIM HOLT
"SIX GUN GOLD"

PLUS
"MEN WITHOUT SOULS"
 Chapter 9
"THE SHADOW"

15¢ 17¢ 20¢
 Kiddles 10¢

Supper Dance TONIGHT

ROYAL OAK INN
 3-piece Orchestra Dancing 9-12
 For Reservations Phone
 Colquhoun 132

NOW SHOWING AT 1.11, 2.31, 3.51, 7.41, 9.51
 At Last! THE DISNEY FEATURE YOU'VE BEEN
 WAITING FOR SINCE "SNOW WHITE!"

WALT DISNEY'S
 FUN FILLED
 FULL LENGTH
 FEATURE
DUMBO
 IN TECHNICOLOR
Capitol

PLUS DAMON RUNYAN'S
 "AT THE STROKE OF 12"
 THE BALLET RUSSE in
 "SPANISH FIESTA"
 "Shooting Mermaids"

TODAY and MONDAY!
 Suspense in every clue! Mystery in every
 crime! Who is this man of mystery?
 The most ruthless lover you've ever met!

"The Maltese Falcon"
 WITH HUMPHREY BOGART
 MARY ASTOR
 PETER LORRE
DOMINION
 A FAMOUS PLAYERS THEATRE

STARTS MONDAY FOR 3 DAYS!
 EVERY SCENE A HEADLINE
 IN THRILLS
TYRONE POWER
A YANK IN THE R.A.F.
 WITH BETTY GRABLE
 ADDED
 HENRY'S SURE WORKING FOR
 THAT FEMININE VOTE!
 "HENRY ALDRICH
 FOR
 PRESIDENT"

ENDS TODAY
 MICKEY ROONEY
 in
 "Life Begins for
 Andy Hardy"
 WILLIAM BOYD
 "SECRET OF THE
 WASTELANDS"
 A Famous
 Players Theatre

JOY AND EXCITEMENT!
 JAMES CAGNEY BETTE DAVIS
 CLAUDETTE COLBERT
"BRIDE CAME C.O.D."
 HAUNTING SUSPENSE!
 CLAUDETTE COLBERT HENRY FONDA
**"DRUMS ALONG THE
 MOHAWK"**

MONDAY! YORK
 SENSATIONALLY IDEAL HOLIDAY
 ENTERTAINMENT FOR ALL!

WALT DISNEY'S
 Best Cartoons
 Feature!
 ... Beautiful Songs
SNOW WHITE
 and the
SEVEN DWARFS
 In Multiple Technicolor

MARK TWAIN'S
 FAMOUS STORY
 KIDS
 Any Time
 10¢
**The Adventures of
 TOM SAWYER**
 IN TECHNICOLOR
 Produced by David O. Selznick
 Who Made "Gone With the Wind"
 "Rebecca," "Nothing Sacred," Etc.
 TOMMY KELLY & ANNE GILLES
 Bal. 25¢ Tax Included
 (Except Sat.)

They're in the Air Force now!
 BOB

United Church of Canada

METROPOLITAN

The closing services of the year tomorrow will be conducted by Rev. Dr. A. E. Whitehouse. "And It Came To Pass" will be the morning sermon, the choir will be heard in the anthem: "There Were Shepherds Abiding in the Field." Miss Elaine Harte will be the soloist, singing, "Gesu Bambino."

"The Return From Bethlehem" will be the theme of Dr. Whitehouse's evening sermon, numbers by the choir will include "And the Glory"; soloist, H. L. Harmaworth, who will sing "Nazareth" and "Hallelujah Chorus."

Tomorrow afternoon at 2.45 the Canadian Girls in Training of the city will gather for a vesper service. Edward Parsons will render Christmas music.

At the close of the evening service men of the forces and friends will be entertained by the Young People's Society.

Watch night service will be held Wednesday evening from 11.15 to 12.

FAIRFIELD

Two timely topics have been chosen by Rev. Dr. W. J. Sippell for the morning and evening services tomorrow.

In the morning Dr. Sippell will speak on "Looking Back Over 1941," in which he will discuss what the year has meant to Christians and what memories will be carried forward into the new year. Music for the morning will be: Solo by Arthur Jackman, "The Heavenly Song" by Hamilton Grey, and choral number, "There Were Shepherds," in which Miss Margaret Husband will take the solo part.

"The Man Who Kept on Going," in which the year of victory about to begin will be dealt with, and in which Dr. Sippell will indicate how to make the victory a great one. Music for the evening will be: Male quartette, comprising Robert Husband, Percy Richards, A. E. Matcham and W. G. H. Firth, will sing "O Holy Night," from the cantata "Prince of Peace," and choral number, "The First Nowell," with descant.

OAK BAY

At the morning service tomorrow, the minister, Rev. F. R. G. Dredge, will conduct the service with Rev. W. N. Byers preaching the sermon. In the evening the minister will preach. "The choir will sing 'Holy Is the Lord Our God' in the morning and in the evening 'The Lord Is in His Holy Temple'."

VICTORIA WEST

Tomorrow at 11 Rev. J. C. Jackson will preach.

Anthem by the choir, "Sing O Heavens"; ladies' quartette, "Angel Serenade." Sunday school meets at 9.45.

Evening service tomorrow at 7.30, conducted by Rev. J. C. Jackson, whose subject will be "Father Time." Sunday school meets at 11.

ST. AIDAN'S, MT. TOLMIE

Christmas communion services will be held tomorrow. Rev. T. G. Griffiths will preach at both services and at the close the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered.

FIRST UNITED

Rev. Hugh McLeod will preach at both services tomorrow. The sermons will be appropriate for the last Sunday of the year, the theme in the morning being, "Looking Backward," and in the evening, "Looking Forward."

CENTENNIAL

Tomorrow, at 11, Rev. John Turner will give a New Year message. The choir will sing the anthem, "Cherubim Song," and a solo will be given by Frank Hollins.

At 7.30 Rev. Capt. Parker will be the guest speaker. The choir's contribution will be the anthem, "Angels From the Realm of Glory," and Mrs. F. Greenway will be the soloist. A social half hour will follow the service to which men of the services are invited.

Sunday school meets at 9.45.

BELMONT

At the morning service tomorrow Rev. H. W. Kerley will preach a New Year's sermon entitled "Going On With Jesus."

The anthem will be "Sing O Daughter of Zion." At the evening service the young people and the choir will present a candlelight service under the title, "The Light of Men." The service will be conducted by members of the young people's group, about 20 members taking part, and the choir will assist in the musical part of the program.

Victorian Stands Guard at Abbey

An experience he will remember all through life is described in a letter written by Corporal Ronald McConnan to his father, E. M. McConnan, 1174 St. David Street.

Now serving overseas with a Vancouver Island unit Corporal McConnan described how his unit mounted guard at Westminster Abbey for church parade and service and how he and his comrades had the distinction of being the first soldiers, other than Yeoman of the Guard to stand guard at the Tomb. His letter says, in part:

"Our unit, along with others, had been practicing for a church parade and service at the Abbey. It was to be the second time that any soldiers had come there for service, and was to be quite an event."

"The service commenced at 10.30 a.m., and was specially nice for us from Canada. I never stood still for so long, and hope it will be a long time before I must do so again, though the experience is one to be remembered all through life."

"This guard was the first time any regiment other than the Yeomen of the Guard had the privilege of standing at the Tomb. After standing for about 20 minutes of half an hour, my feet and hands became so numb that I was afraid I might disgrace myself by dropping my rifle, but I managed to hang onto it."

"On the way out, the 'brass hats' were quite complimentary, our own commissioner, Vincent Massey, saying almost audibly as he passed me, 'Good work, corporal.' 'Big shots' and photographers all over the building. When we were marched into the vestry after the service, the Dean also was quite complimentary, and said he did not know how we stood it. Correspondents were everywhere, getting our names. None of the fellows knew it was to be considered such an event. Crowds lining the route of march gave us a great hand. Somewhere the impression prevailed that the four of us at the Tomb were Americans who had joined the Canadian Army."

"When you first go into the Abbey, you can readily smell smoke, and the whole of the interior is blackened by this smoke. The main damage to the Abbey appears to be just above the altar and what is known as the Lantern Tower and choir. After the service, one of the fire wardens took me all over the building. 'Signs of 'No Admittance' meant nothing to him, so I had a very excellent tour of the building. I was also shown over the Jerusalem Chapel, built in 1046. Instead of the altar being at the end of the east wing, it now stands at the head of the nave or chancel. Heating equipment is out of use and the building naturally is very cold."

CAROL SERVICE

St. Martin's-in-the-Field, Obed Avenue, will hold their annual carol service tomorrow afternoon at 3. Rev. Canon H. W. Gifford-Stocken officiating. In addition to carols, the choir, under the leadership of Mrs. F. C. Boam, will render the sacred Christmas cantata, "Chimes of the Holy Night." Soprano solos by Mrs. Benson, Marianne Irving, Win-

Baptist

EMMANUEL

Services of worship tomorrow will be conducted by Rev. Wilfrid L. McKay. At the morning service Mr. McKay will emphasize the need of Christian faith and stability in his sermon on "The Unknown Future." In the evening he will give a special message to the believers, his subject being "God's Plan for His Children," and this service will be characterized by the believers' ordinance of baptism which will be held at the close of the service. Special music will be rendered by the choir under the leadership of Harold C. Parfitt with Mrs. G. H. E. Green at the organ. Meetings for the week include the special community watch-night service Wednesday evening at 11, with Rev. H. W. Kerley of Belmont United Church, speaker. Sunday school entertainment will be held Monday evening at 7.30, preceded by the children's supper at 6.

FIRST BAPTIST

New Year's messages in song and story will feature both services tomorrow. Rev. G. A. Reynolds, in the morning, will preach on "Our Declaration of Faith." In the evening he will speak on "Our Objective for 1942." Musical selections will be: "Morning Service," anthem, "There Were Shepherds"; solo, "He Shall Feed His Flock," Miss H. Barr; solo, "Come Unto Him," Mrs. R. McIntosh, and male quartette, "Glory to God in the Highest." Evening service, "Cherubim Song"; solo, "The People That Walk in Darkness," James Matton; solo, male quartette, "The Guiding Star"; solo, "O Thou That Tellest," Mrs. H. Jackson; solo, "The Holy City," Ralph McAdam; anthem, "And the Glory of the Lord."

Due to New Year's Eve falling on Wednesday, the usual prayer service will be dispensed with.

CENTRAL

Messages of special helpfulness will mark the services tomorrow when Dr. J. B. Rowell will preach, "Encouraging Contemplation." The Light in the Darkness. Gathering Gloom But Coming Glory: How Does This Affect Us Now?" is the theme for the evening service, preceded by a song service at 7.15.

At the morning service the pastor's message will be based on the scripture "The dayspring from on high hath visited us." The watchnight service will be held Wednesday from 11 to 12, when there will be special prayer and intercession. The theme will be "Looking Back and Looking Forward."

British-Israel

WORLD FEDERATION

"The Fate of the World" will be the subject of E. E. Richards' discourse tomorrow afternoon at 3. In the Crystal Garden auditorium. Mr. Richards will take the subject "The Fate of the World" and will examine "the changing situation in Europe, the German strategy, and the secret movement of troops to other parts. The swarming Japanese in the south Pacific, the attacks on Britain's sea gates and American bases, and the Allies' Supreme War Council in Washington," will be discussed.

VICTORIA ASSOCIATION

On Tuesday at 8 in the lower hall, First Baptist Church, monthly prayer service. Being the last one of the year there will be special prayers for the Royal Family, the services at home and abroad and for those who are guiding the Empire through these perilous days, and a rededication of ourselves to God's service throughout the coming year. The meeting is public.

CHRISTMAS STORY

St. Mary's Church, Saanichton, was filled for the tableaux depicting the Christmas story which were presented by the children of the Sunday school, under the direction of Rev. W. N. Turner. Assisting the actor were Mr. and Mrs. P. F. Warren, Mrs. Adrian Butler and Miss Nellie Styan. The manger, Throne of Bethlehem, the central theme of the story, was portrayed before the altar, which was beautifully adorned with altar lights and bronze chrysanthemums. The service developed to a fitting climax in a scene suggesting the worship of the church, which included the presentation of the offerings from the congregation along with such familiar hymns as "Angels From the Realm of Glory" and "O Come, All Ye Faithful."

It is planned to repeat the tableaux at James Island tomorrow at 7.30.

Mr. Gardner and Marla Western; contralto solo and recitation by Mrs. J. F. New, Mrs. F. C. Boam, and Miss Connie Holmes. Mrs. W. Gilbert will be at the organ.

Anglican

CHRIST CHURCH

Tomorrow, the first Sunday after Christmas, there will be celebrations of Holy Communion at 8 and 9.30. The Dean will be the preacher at the morning service at 11. In the evening at 7.30 a special feature will be the singing of carols. The Dean will deliver the sermon.

Holy Communion will be celebrated Tuesday at 11, and Thursday the Feast of the Circumcision at 8.

ST. JOHN'S

Rev. George Biddle will preach at all services tomorrow. The sermon topic at 11 will be "The Power of a Baby" and at 7.30 "Starting Afresh." Holy Communion at 8. Rector's Bible class at 10, church school assemblies 10.45.

Organ recital at 7.10 by Ian Galifford; "Scottish Carol," "Toccata," "Prelude on Adeste Fideles" and "Puer Natus."

After the evening service the young people will entertain members of the forces and young people in the auditorium. Senior school party and supper begins at 6.15 Tuesday. Parents are invited for the entertainment at 7.30. Primary school party Wednesday from 2 to 3.30 p.m. Parents invited.

On New Year's Eve, midnight communion service at 11.30; war intercession service at 11.

ST. MARY'S

Services tomorrow will include celebration of Holy Communion at 8; Children's Eucharist at 9.30. All boys and girls, their parents and friends are invited to attend this service. Matins and sermon at 11, the preacher being the Rev. Cyril Venables. Evensong with sermon at 7 when the rector, Ven. Archdeacon A. E. de L. Nunn, will preach and Christmas carols will be sung.

On Tuesday morning the weekly service of Intercessions at 10.30 and at the same hour on Thursday the Holy Communion will be celebrated.

ST. MATTHIAS'

In addition to the early celebration of the Holy Communion, two special services will be held tomorrow, the first Sunday after Christmas. The morning service will be matins with Christmas music and sermon. In the evening the service will consist of the gospel story of the "Birth of Our Lord," the various episodes being introduced by appropriate carols and hymns.

Sunday school will meet at 9.45 and Bible class at 10.

ST. SAVIOUR'S

Holy Communion tomorrow at 8, matins and sermon at 11. Evensong at 7. Rev. A. S. Lord. Sunday school and Bible class at 10.

ST. PAUL'S, ESQUIMALT

Tomorrow services will be as follows: Holy Communion at 8 and 10 (Corporate Communion, Little Helpers), matins and sermon at 11, Christmas carol service at 7. Week day services: Holy Communion on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at 8, also on Thursday at 10. War intercession service Wednesday evening at 8.

ST. MARK'S

Confirmation class tomorrow at 9.45, Holy Communion at 11, Evensong at 7. Rev. F. Comley.

ST. MARTIN'S-IN-THE-FIELDS

Matins, intercessions and farewell sermon by Rev. Canon Stocken at 11.

Musical service, with cantata by the choir at 3.

Services will be held tomorrow at 8, 11, and 7. All services will be in keeping with the festival of Christmas.

ST. LUKE'S, CEDAR HILL

Holy Communion tomorrow at 8, carol service at 11, evensong at 7.30. Preacher, Rev. J. A. Roberts.

ST. GEORGE'S MISSION, CABBORO BAY

Carol service at 7.30, Rev. F. Pike.

HOLY TRINITY, PATRICIA BAY

Shortened matins and Holy Communion tomorrow at 11. Rev. C. A. Sutton.

Canon Stocken Resigns Parish



CANON H. W. G. STOCKEN

Rector of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields for the past 17 years, Rev. Canon H. W. Gibbon Stocken has resigned the parish, because of physical infirmity.

He will be succeeded New Year's Day by Rev. K. L. Sandercock of Mayne Island.

Canon Stocken, who has now reached the ripe age of 83 years, first came to Victoria in 1923 as rector of St. Paul's Naval and Garrison Church, Esquimalt. He accepted the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields two years later.

He came to Canada in 1885 as a layman to take part in Sunday school mission work and for 38 years pursued his missionary activities among the Blackfoot and Sarcee Indian tribes, living among them on their reservations. He speaks the Blackfoot language fluently.

In May, 1938, Canon Stocken completed 50 years in the Anglican ministry, the anniversary being fittingly observed by St. Martin's-in-the-Fields parishioners.

Christian Science

CHURCHES OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST

"Christian Science" will be the subject of the lesson-sermon in all Churches of Christ, Scientist. Golden Text is: "Heal the sick, cleanse the lepers, raise the dead, cast out devils; freely ye have received, freely give" (Matthew 10:8).

Lesson-sermon also includes the following passage from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy: "Working out the rules of Science in practice, the author has restored health in cases of both acute and chronic disease in their severest forms. Christian Science heals organic disease as surely as it heals what is called functional, for it requires only a fuller understanding of the divine Principle of Christian Science to demonstrate the higher rule."

Other Denominations

EMPIRE MINISTRY

Tomorrow evening at Crystal Garden, Lt.-Col. J. G. Wright of Vancouver will give a short address in keeping with the season and events which are taking place so rapidly today.

The Georgian Choristers, under the leadership of Mrs. Georgiana Watt, will give a special musical program of choruses and solos.

Friends of the congregation and men of the forces are invited to attend.

VICTORIA TRUTH CENTRE

"What Lies Ahead?" will be the subject tomorrow morning on which Rev. Smiley will speak. Leonard Weaver will be soloist. "Facing 1942 With Religion" will be the subject for the evening service. Wilfred Demers will sing "Come Holy Spirit." There will be no meeting Wednesday.

ABSOLUTE SCIENCE

Tomorrow morning service will be held at 11 at the House of True Prayer, 2315 Fernwood Road. Subject of lecture, "My Presence Shall Go With You." The Emerson Club will meet Jan. 6 at 8.

FREE METHODIST

Services will be held tomorrow in the Friends Church, 1829 Fern Street, Sunday school meets at 2, with service at 3.

ST. JOHN'S, COLWOOD

Holy Communion tomorrow at 8; evensong at 7. Rev. P. J. Disney.

HOLY TRINITY, SOOKRE

Holy communion tomorrow morning at 11, Rev. H. M. Bolton.

ST. JOHN'S, COLWOOD

Holy Communion tomorrow at 8; evensong at 7. Rev. P. J. Disney.

ST. MATTHEW'S, LANGFORD

Matins tomorrow at 11. Rev. P. J. Disney.

Presbyterian

ST. ANDREW'S

Services tomorrow morning and evening, conducted by Rev. J. Lewis W. McLean. At the morning service Capt. Rev. John W. Mills, minister of High Park Presbyterian Church, Toronto, and now chaplain to the Dufferin and Haldimand Rifles.

Mr. McLean has chosen for his evening sermon, "Jesus in Battle Dress"—or "After Bethlehem—What?" An informal song-service and fellowship hour will be held in the lecture-room following the evening service. All young people and men of the forces are invited to enjoy this hour together.

The morning soloist will be A. W. Trevett, anthem, "Awake, Put On Thy Strength," with Mrs. Geo. Cornelius and Allan Anderson taking solo parts. The evening soloist will be "O Zion, That Bringest Good Tidings," and Miss Catherine Denison, soloist, will sing "A Star Was His Candle."

KNOX AND ERSKINE

Rev. J. Mackie Niven will preach tomorrow in Knox Presbyterian Church at 11 and at Erskine Presbyterian Church at 3.30 in the afternoon. Sunday school at Knox meets at 9.45 and at Erskine at 11.

GORGE

Rev. T. H. McAllister will preach tomorrow at 11 on "The Joys and Sorrows of 1941." The choir, under leadership of Mrs. F. Holmes and D. R. Park, will sing anthems, solos, duets and carols. Afternoon service at 3.30; subject, "Events during 1941—greatest in history." Special music by the children.

ST. PAUL'S

Rev. James Hyde will preach tomorrow morning on: "The order which Christ has to offer our world and the day of its consummation."

The evening service will be one of Christmas praise rendered by the Wesley United Choir: Anthem, "Birth of Our Saviour"; ladies chorus, "The Angels' Message," male quartette, "Sleep Holy Babe"; anthem, "It Came Upon Midnight Clear"; solo, "Star of Bethlehem"; anthem, "Sing O Heavens."

Sunday school at 9.45, Esquimalt Sunday school at 2.

Spiritualist

MISSION OF ALEXIS

The Spiritual Mission of Alexis, 1416 Douglas Street, meets this week at 7.30. An address will be given by the control "Alexis" on "Our New Year's," and at the close of this service messages will be given by Mrs. McDermott. There will be no meetings during the week.

OPEN DOOR

Tomorrow evening at 7.30, Rev. Walter Holder will give a trance address, "The Magnetic Power of Spiritualists," with messages at the close. Owing to the holidays there will be no week-night meetings till Jan. 4 at 7.14 Cormorant Street.

WEEK OF PRAYER OPENS JAN. 5

The annual week of prayer will be observed in this city from Jan. 5 to 10 inclusive. Meetings will be held each afternoon from 3 to 5.

ANGLO-AMERICAN

ST. BARNABAS CHURCH - SUNDAY after Christmas: Holy Communion, 8 a.m.; children's service, 10 a.m.; Song service, 11 a.m.; noon service, 1.30 p.m.

CHRISTADELPHIAN

CHRISTADELPHIAN, ORANGE HALL, Courtyard Street—Morning, 11; evening, 7.30; noon, 1.30. "A Service in the City of David." All welcome.

SHRINE HALL—SUNDAY MORNING at 11 and evening service at 7.30.

GOSPEL HALLS

DETHESDA, 1900 OAK BAY AVENUE—11 Sunday, 11 a.m. The Lord's Supper; 1 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class; 7.30 p.m. the Gospel Ambassador Quartette usually heard on Gospel New Year's Eve, 8 to 10 p.m., prayer, praise and ministry. Come.

OAKLANDS GOSPEL HALL—3815 CEDAR Hill Rd. Sunday, 9.30 a.m. Sunday school; 10 a.m. Bible classes; 11 a.m. worship, breaking of bread; 1.30 p.m. Gospel service, speaker, Mr. H. L. Hopkins.

VICTORIA GOSPEL HALL, 535 PANDORA AVENUE—Annual children's Christmas treat, Sunday at 3; Gospel meeting Sunday at 7.30; song service at 7.15; speaker, Mr. A. A. Lee; Annual New Year Conference on Thursday, Jan. 1, 1942; meetings at 2.30 in the afternoon and 7 p.m.

LUTHERAN

RACE ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH—Blanchard and Queens—Services on Sundays: 11 a.m., 7.40 p.m. Sunday school, 10 a.m. Pastor, Rev. Theo. A. Jensen.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS (QUAKERS), 1225 Fern St. Off Fert; Sunday meeting for worship, 11 a.m.

SPIRITUALIST

MISSION OF ALEXIS, 1416 DOUGLAS Street—Evening service, 7.30. Rev. E. Shewers and Mrs. McDermott.

OPEN DOOR SPIRITUALITY CHURCH, 2124 CORMORANT STREET—7.30 p.m. trance address; Rev. Walter Holder, with messages; No mid-week night sessions this week.

United Church of Canada

"That they all may be one"

FIRST UNITED CHURCH Corner Quadra and Balmoral Road

REV. F. W. ANDERSON Visiting Pastor

MISS MARIE McDUGALL, Deaconess

11 a.m.—"LOOKING BACKWARD"

7.30 p.m.—"LOOKING FORWARD"

The Minister at Both Services

Metropolitan United Church

Corner Pandora Ave. and Quadra St.

Pastor, REV. A. E. WHITEHOUSE, B.D., D.D.

11 a.m.—"AND IT CAME TO PASS"

7.30 p.m.—"THE RETURN FROM BETHLEHEM"

9.45 a.m.—Church School—Intermediate and Senior

11 a.m.—Junior, Beginners, Primary

3.45 p.m.—Vesper Service, C.O.I.S., Christmas Music

Men of the Forces will be entertained at the close of the evening service. Light refreshments.

Oak Bay United Church

Corner Granite and Mitchell Streets

11 a.m.—Public Worship

REV. W. N. BYERS of Vancouver will preach.

1.30 p.m.—Public Worship

"Prepare Ye the Way of the Lord"

Willie Winkle

A Christmas Deed That Helped Mend Two Broken Hearts

WEDNESDAY afternoon Skinny came bounding into our cellar while I was spitting my kindling. I was trying to get ahead with a big pile so I could get in a lot of skating during the rest of the holidays. And also, I might add, to make a good impression on Mother and Dad before Christmas.

"What's steaming you up?" I asked Skinny.

"Well, I was just passing Gran- nie Brown's a few minutes ago and she called me in," said Skinny. "She had bad news."

"Nothing serious, I hope; she ain't sick is she, down with that old rheumatism again?" I asked.

"Nope, there ain't much wrong with Gran- nie," Skinny said. "But it's the Wrights, that live across the street."

"Well, come on, what's the trouble?" I asked.

"Joe's been killed," Skinny said. "They just got word that he's been killed on a flying raid over Germany."

"Gee, what a Christmas present," I said. "Couldn't they have waited a few days. Well, what can we do?"

"Gran- nie Brown thinks it might be nice if we got the kids together and went over this evening and sang Christmas carols for them," Skinny said. "Thinks it might take their minds off their loss."

"I'm willing to do anything and I know all the rest of the kids are, but I've never tried to do anything like this before," I said. "Maybe they'd sooner be alone."

"Nope, if Gran- nie Brown says it's the best thing to do, well it's the best," Skinny said. "She knows. You know she lost her son Gerald. He was killed at Vimy Ridge."

"Yep, guess you're right," I said. "Gee, but that's sure tough, losing Joe. It only seems yester- day that he was riding his bike down the street going to work. He always waved his hand to me and smiled. And he ain't going to smile no more."

I saw Skinny bite his lip and I bit mine. Perhaps if Hitler had been a father and had a couple of sons he might have been more human and not started this war.

"Come on, we got to get some action," I said to Skinny. "Round up everybody and tell them to meet at Gran- nie Brown's at 7. Think up something to do. I'll get Rosy Carter to see if she'll sing 'Silent Night.' Boy, I'll bet the Wrights would love that."

SKINNY buzzed off and I went upstairs and told Mother the news about Joe Wright and what we planned to do.

"Oh, that's terrible," said Mother. "Poor Mrs. Wright, she's such a brave little woman. But it's their only boy, she must feel so badly. I wonder if they would come over to our place for Christmas. They'll be so lonely at home. I'll come along with you all to- night. We'll see what will hap- pen."

At Gran- nie Brown's that night 21 kids gathered. Jack's mother and my mother and Rosy's 80- year-old gran- nie were there, too.

"God bless you all," said Gran- nie Brown, when we quieted down for a minute. "I thought we might get half a dozen to go along but this will make Mr. and Mrs. Wright feel so grateful. I would have given all I have if some cheerful people had come to me in my great trouble, when our Gerald was killed."

"What shall we do when we get over there?" I asked.

"I'll leave it to you children," said Gran- nie. "Just be natural, there's nothing like your sweet- ness. I think we'll have a very pleasant time, bless you all."

We crossed the street and Jack and I made a chair out of our arms and carried Gran- nie Brown up the steps. She protested but my mother said it would be the best thing for her.

Mr. Wright came to the door and he seemed surprised to see so many callers. Gran- nie Brown set him right at ease.

"We're making a neighborly call," she said, and Mr. Wright asked us all to come in.

"We've company, Ella," Mr. Wright called out to his wife. "Quite a family, I should say. Gran- nie Brown and all the chil- dren."

Mrs. Wright came in and she had a handkerchief in her hand. Her eyes were a little red, but she smiled at us.

"I'm so glad to see you," said

Mrs. Wright. "Jack was just say- ing we needed something to buck us up. We couldn't have had a better tonic."

"I've been feeling a little sad of heart for you today, my dear," said Gran- nie Brown to Mrs. Wright. "We've all got to bear some cross as we go through life. Tomorrow we celebrate the birth of our Saviour. Think of the cross He had to bear. Twenty- five years ago my boy went off to France to help keep the cross from being destroyed. Now your boy has given his life that another cruel man should not destroy it. Come, children, sing a few carols for us. Sing with all your hearts. Some one play the piano."

"Perhaps I could play the piano," said Mrs. Wright. "Sup- pose we sing 'The First Noel.' I can remember when Joe sang that at the Sunday school Christmas party. I was so proud of him that day."

My, how Mrs. Wright could play the piano. She didn't just play the chords that are printed on the music, but she put all kinds of variations in it and she kept looking at a picture of Joe on the top of the piano. She just seemed to be playing to him. We sang with all our hearts.

"Great," said Mr. Wright as we finished. "Don't stop. I'll join in with you, but must say I'm a bit rusty on the words. Always have to have a book with the words when I sing anything."

"Joe, suppose you get out your violin," said Mrs. Wright. "You see, young Joe was named after his father."

"But Ella, you know I haven't played the violin for a long time," Mr. Wright said.

"That doesn't matter," said Gran- nie Brown as she looked up from her knitting. "Just play, you'll feel better and we won't tell anyone if you play some wrong notes."

Mr. Wright got out his violin and blew the dust off it. Say, he could play swell. We sang some more carols, Gran- nie Brown sug- gesting another as fast as we finished one.

AFTER AN HOUR'S visit Gran- nie Brown said she'd better be getting home as she had to stuff a little chicken she had bought all for herself for Christ- mas Day.

"You're not going to be all alone for Christmas," said Mrs. Wright. "Come over and join us; you're a friend indeed."

"Suppose you all come over and have dinner with us," Mother said to the Wrights and Gran- nie Brown.

"That's very kind," said Mrs. Wright, "but I think we'd better be quiet for the day. We'll call and see you in the afternoon, but we would like to have Gran- nie come and spend the day with us. She can bring the chicken along with her if she'd feel better."

"I think I'll accept the invita- tion," said Gran- nie.

"All right, Skinny and I'll be over at 10 to carry you up the stairs," I said.

Gran- nie Brown and the Wrights had a Christmas they both could understand. They both had lost their only sons in battle.

Gallant Boys Receive Medals

For courage and coolness shown in the rescue of a young mother and her baby and an elderly woman during an air raid, two Northumberland, England, Boy Scouts, brothers, have been awarded the Scout Gilt Cross for Gallantry.

The brothers, Joe and John Chambers, 15 and 17 years re- spectively, were on street fire watch in the midst of a Nazi blitz. A bomb partially wrecked a house, and a young woman ran out, temporarily unnerved. The boys hastened to her, and got her safely into a shelter. Then they learned, from her disoriented remarks, that her baby was still in the house.

John leaped over a fence, en- tered the house, found the baby, and returned, shielding it with his body from shell fragments and flying glass. He brought word that there was an elderly woman in the house, and that she refused to leave. Together, the brothers returned, and be- tween them picked up the old lady and brought her to safety.

Playing Post Office



At Cloverdale School the Pupils of Grade 1 have their own post office. They rent boxes from the Postmaster and the money goes to the Red Cross. The children write letters to one another and they are placed in the boxes. In the above picture Barbara Tilley is hand- ing a letter to Postmaster Bernard Peatt.

Smog—Rain, Fog and Black Smoke

IF A WATER GLASS is placed over a small lighted candle, the flame will go out within a second or two. This points out an important fact—a flame needs gas in order to burn.

The air contains gas of several kinds, and one kind is oxy- gen. If all the oxygen is taken from the air around a candle, it will not burn.

The fact that a flame needs oxygen to feed on, has led men to find one fairly good method of fighting an oil well fire. By placing large bells over the flames, firefighters have been able to put out more than one big fire of that type.

When a piece of metal is held above a candle flame, the metal soon gets a coating of soot. Even a very small candle gives out smoke.

In these days of big factories and mills, with thousands of tons of coal burned in a city every month, the air is charged with smoke.

An old saying tells us: "What- ever goes up will come down." That seems to be true of every- thing which stays within the range of the earth's gravity. When smoke goes up, it comes down sooner or later.

Smoke plays a part in bring- ing about fog and rain. It mixes with water vapor in the air, and this vapor is present in fogs and rainclouds. In some cities the people talk about "smog." This is a thick fog filled with soot. "Smog" is so heavy that a per- son might almost think he could cut it with a knife.

When coal burning increases, the amount of smoke in the air

is likely to increase. This does not, however, always happen. Hard coal does not produce so much smoke as soft coal. More- over it is possible to cut down the smoke evil with "smoke con- sumers."

In recent years, hundreds of thousands of homes have been fitted with furnaces which burn oil or gas. Very little smoke comes from such furnaces.

Well, Hardly!

"Please, teacher," said a small boy coming into class, "ought I be punished for something I haven't done?"

"Of course not," said she, kindly.

"Please, teacher," said the small boy with a sigh of relief, "I haven't done my 'rithmetic."

OLD IMPLEMENTS TELL HISTORY



Most stories and books about the Stone Age tell about people in olden Europe. That continent has the most interesting remains, but it is not the only place where Stone Age people have lived. All continents have had periods when the natives made tools of stone and bone.

Our own continent had Stone Age folk. Most of the Indians were living in the Stone Age when white men reached the New World. Today our artist shows some of the remains found in the Aleutian Islands. Those islands stretch out from Alaska into the Pacific. In past ages they were the homes of Eskimos who had no metal tools or weapons. Instead they used stone and bone to make the implements they needed. The Aleuts still are classed as Eskimos but they have a strong mixture of Russian blood.

Uncle Ray

Glenn Curtiss Ranks As Seaplane Pioneer

N YEARS gone by it was a custom to call an airplane fitted with a "boat" a "hydro- plane," meaning "water-plane." That name, however, has gone out of use almost entirely. To- day we speak of "seaplanes," or "flying boats."

An early man-carrying, power- driven airplane was launched over water. The machine was invented by Dr. Samuel P. Lang- ley, and was tested over the Potomac River in November, 1903. This was a month before the pioneer flights of Wilbur and Orville Wright, who did not at first tell the public about their work.

Langley did not try to keep his tests secret. Seven years before, he had made a smaller power- driven plane; it had flown with success but did not carry a man.

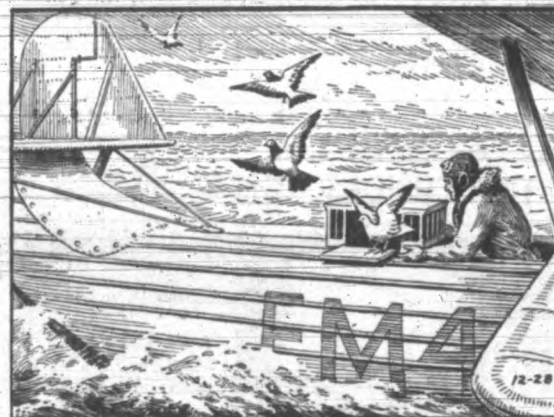
Langley's November, 1903, test was a failure. The machine fell into the river. The pilot got wet, but was not injured. The in- ventor lived to hear his airplane called "Langley's Folly."

Curtiss flew was fitted with pon- toons, as well as with a new motor. The pontoons made it possible for the machine to rise from the water, and to land on the water.

Glenn Curtiss ranks as a pioneer in the making of sea- planes. He was "first in the world to rise from the water and land thereon at will." He did that near San Diego, Calif., in Janu- ary, 1911. Several months before a Frenchman named Fabre had risen from the water, but had not been able to land on it.

Early seaplanes were fitted with pontoons, but the idea came, "Why not provide a boat under the wings instead of pontoons?" The idea was tested, and it proved good.

In 1914 an officer in the British navy came near to trying the first seaplane trip across the At- lantic. He was Lieut. John Porte, and a seaplane called the "America" was built for him by Curtiss. It was a neat-looking biplane with a boat below. Won- dously Porte would have won



Seaplanes have played an important part in the present war. In this picture we see a stranded pilot setting loose homing pigeons in the hope that help will be obtained.

Yet it was not real folly. In 1914 the great aviator Glenn Curtiss, placed a better motor in Langley's machine and flew it over water near Hamptonport, N. Y. The flight was successful, and proved that Langley had been on the right track. Sad to say, the great scientist had died eight years before.

The Langley airplane which

fame and fortune, but the first World war broke out and the plan was given up.

The year 1919 saw the first successful airplane flight across the Atlantic. It took place in a Navy-Curtiss seaplane, under command of Lieut. Commander Albert C. Read. Stops were made along the way from Newfound- land to Portugal.

A Little Saturday Talk

BEFORE this I have spoken about the little furry animals known as "lemmings." They are found in Siberia, Greenland and elsewhere, but their main homeland is Scandinavia.

In the lemming families of Norway and Sweden, many young are born. In one year, a pair of lemmings may produce from 20 to 25 young ones.

The result is that many of the lemmings move away from the hills and mountains. They cross valleys and rivers, looking for places where they can obtain food. At length they reach the coast of the sea.

Some mad instinct drives the lemmings to leap into the sea (the Atlantic Ocean) and they try to swim across it. As a result, they are drowned by the thou- sands. Probably they have no plan to "commit suicide," but that is what happens.

My mind traveled to the lem- mings when Japanese war vessels and airplanes were sent out to make attacks on the United States and Great Britain. To many persons, it seemed an act of madness. If Japanese leaders had used good reason, they would have said to themselves:

"For years, Japan has been making war on China. We have won a great deal of ground, but China is too big to swallow. Let us give up this foolish war, and make peace on the best terms we can obtain."

Instead of doing that, they dared to attack other nations. In that way they have placed their own nation on the path of doom.

Before setting out to make new enemies, the Japanese were weak- ened by years of warfare with China.

Among the subjects of which I shall speak in the coming year are islands in the Pacific Ocean. A greater number of them may come into the war picture as time goes on.

This will be a good time to join our Scrapbook Club. If you save the stories you will have many

topics which you can go back and read when certain topics come into front page news.

Christmas on Map

WHEN CAPT. COOK, the in- tropid navigator of the South Seas, discovered an island in the Pacific on December 25, 1777, he promptly named it Christmas Island, thus becoming the first man to put Christmas on the map. This island has long been a noted guano-producing centre. Another Christmas Island, which also belongs to Britain, lies in the Indian Ocean, 250 miles to the southwest of Java. Practically the whole of it is owned by a British firm, which has amassed several fortunes from its phos- phate deposits.

Christmas Harbor, on Kerguelen's Land, a lonely island amid the ice floes of the Antarctic, is the last place on earth to associ- ate with good cheer. Throughout the year it is besieged by foul weather.

Christmas Falls, on the Berbice River, British Guiana, have a reputation for beauty and Christmas Sound, a narrow channel between two islands near Cape Horn, is a death trap for unwary mari- ners.

Christmas Common is a small village two and a half miles from Watlington, in Oxfordshire, Eng- land. Christmas Hill is in Saanich, about 10 miles from Victoria.

Not Bad

Two office boys were discuss- ing business.

"Have you got a good job?" asked one.

"Yes," came the prompt reply. "I can get to the office any time I choose before nine and leave just when I please after six."

LONDON—John Clarke, 28, chemist, dismissed from a gov- ernment war factory when he wrote an article on inefficiencies in munition manufacture, has asked the courts to declare his dismissal unconstitutional.



1942	JANUARY						1942
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1942	MARCH						1942
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1942	APRIL						1942
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1942	JUNE						1942
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1942	AUGUST						1942
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1942	SEPTEMBER						1942
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1942	NOVEMBER						1942
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Professor's Daughter Records Disasters of Russian Revolt

THE DAUGHTER of an English mother and a Russian father, E. M. Almedingen was reared for the greater part of her youth in Leningrad—a city which she still prefers to call St. Petersburg.

From the times of her earliest recollections, the talk of revolt could be heard, and when, after the World War disasters of Russia the revolt came at last, it was received by Miss Almedingen with apparently little mental shock.

The story of the author's life until her escape to Italy, "Tomorrow Will Come" won for Miss Almedingen the Atlantic \$5,000 prize for nonfiction. A curiously subdued book about one of the greatest political, emotional and physical upheavals in history, "Tomorrow Will Come" cannot be regarded as the history of the moment. But it is a graphic account of the physical effect the revolution had on one disinterested person.

The author, daughter of a professor, was neither a revolutionist nor an aristocrat. Thus she never participated in or became the object of any national pogrom. But the tale of her sufferings, along with most of the nation outside of party leaders, makes a particularly human story.

AMONG THE FORTUNATE

Miss Almedingen's life never had been happy, but until the coming of the revolution, her unhappiness all had been mental—the fact that her father—and

mother were separated, the death of a favorite brother, and the other family deaths which accompanied the World War.

But strangely the revolution seemed not to have affected her except in a physical way, and from day to day the suffering of her and her mother increased in violence.

Miss Almedingen admitted, despite the terrors of her existence, was one of the more fortunate of the little people of Russia. Because of her education, she found work which otherwise probably would have been denied. She found access to food, although never a light task, easier than did most others.

It was this fortunate circumstance which constitutes one of the drawbacks of the book. For on few occasions was the author forced to go down into the streets with the rest of the proletariat—this she had become—and consequently the reader gets only the briefest of glimpses through the open door of extreme human emotion.

Those few glimpses, however, are sharp and clear. In them the author has done some of her best writing.

"Tomorrow Will Come" may leave much to be desired in the presentation of the more dramatic aspects of the revolution, its background and causes, but it will stand solidly on its own feet (if for no other reason) because of the beauty of Miss Almedingen's writing.

War Books By 4 Englishwomen

HERE ARE FOUR war-inspired books, written by Englishwomen. All are timely, all well written, all very readable. Here the likeness ends.

In "London Pride," Phyllis Bottome's genius takes a Cockney family during the blitz, captures its courage, its humor, its matter-of-fact acceptance of catastrophe, and writes a perfect story that seems likely to endure as long there is an England.

Ben, born when the big clock was striking midnight and named for the city's guardian timepiece, and his neighbor, Emily, courageous, quick-witted and profane, are memorable scraps, gallant and tough as Elizabethan adventures. Emily never gives way to terror; she fights it tooth and nail—as if she were an alley cat, and danger another cat. Her tongue is stuck out at Hitler, and this 9-year-old heroine communicates her courage to 7-year-old Ben. Together they loot a London department store, bombed and burning, and get buried alive in a house. Rescued and recovering in a hospital, they're again innocent targets of the raiders.

"They were buried under swells cottages, south by the river, last week, and dug out again Sun-

day night. You wouldn't have thought that Hitler still 'ad a dahn on 'em, wud yer?" Ben's mother asks the bobby who tells her of their rescue.

Mrs. Barton, the harassed charwoman, is as unforgettable a character as Ben. She has constant good humor, courage of no mean order, and a love for those that are her own that nothing human or inhuman could shake. She had never wanted to do anyone any serious harm except, quite recently, Hitler.

Mrs. Barton and Ben and Emily and the other characters give the reader a memorable feeling for London. They are part of its "shabby, arrogant, defiant, hopeful and astute old heart." Miss Bottome's skill as a novelist enables her to transpose facts into moving fiction. "London Pride" is a must.

"THE FORT"

In "The Fort," Storm Jameson translates the headline "France Falls" into a short and thoughtful novel which gives the reasons behind the news. German panzer units roll toward the Marne, Nazi infantrymen advance on the Albert Road. For 24 hours the cellars of a French farmhouse hide two English officers, three French officers and their German prisoner.

Major Ward is a veteran of the World War. So is the French officer, Captain Redon, who has in his charge two young lieutenants who have known and hated each other for years. When a young Englishman named Murray stumbles on the refuge, Ward remembers that in the last war he had hidden in these same cellars with another Murray. The capture of the German who must die adds drama to the already pulsating scene.

During the 24 hours, and the 136 pages of "The Fort," Miss Jameson paints a vivid picture of the clashing personalities and philosophies of these actors in a world tragedy. She writes forcefully and with great clarity, and her adherence to the Greek unities and the adage "multum in parvo" adds strength and beauty to her book. This is the third war novel from her pen in two years. It is the shortest and, I believe, the finest.

"Nine Lives" is the story of Samuel Penguin, the Roman cat who greets bombs and shelters with the courageous aplomb he has shown through all his aloof years of cathood. He takes his mistress in gas mask and war uniform with the same debonair air he showed during gala years.

Samuel is a pampered, poised and petted feline, and his writing owner uses him as a springboard to air her affection for London, which she has known and loved for 30 years. However, her cat's-eye view of the war and England seems posing and whimsical in

In the New Books

By W. ORTON TEWSON

ANSWERING HIS OWN question, "What is the secret of Churchill's success?" H. R. Knickerbocker, noted foreign correspondent, says in part (in "Is Tomorrow Hitler's? 200 Questions on the Battle of Man-Kind"—a rich mine of information):

"His appetite for creation. He is as eager to create as Hitler is to destroy life. He cannot live without creating. Hitler cannot live without destroying. Churchill's courage, wit, and eloquence are matched by his industry. He does an incredible amount of work. Before he came back into the government he never let a day go by without writing at least 2,000 or 3,000 words. His powers of concentration are phenomenal. His memory is prodigious. He dictates everything he writes."

"I HAVE VISITED him in his workshop on the top floor of his country house at Chartwell in Kent. A shelf about breast-high runs the length of the room, and on it he has arranged his books of reference, notes, and documents. I was there when he was finishing his monumental life of his ancestor, the Duke of Marlborough. There were 20 or 30 volumes lying open on the shelf, with paper slips marking other passages to be consulted. His practice is to walk up and down the room, glancing here and there at his various works of reference, dictating all the time to a secretary."

"AS IN THE composition of his speeches, he has a first draft typed with plenty of space for corrections and interlining. This is returned for recopying and sometimes half a dozen drafts are necessary before the final form is completed. The result of this striving after perfection is something as near approaching perfection as one can find in the work of any writer of what I might call, inspired history."

"I REMEMBER once a conversation about Churchill's writing with Alexander Woolcott. I thought I had been as appreciative as one could be, but Aleck broke in: 'No, Knick, you haven't said enough. Churchill is the greatest master of the English language since the men who wrote the King James version of the Bible.' There is a nobility and grandeur about Churchill's oratory which no literature I know outside the Bible can approach."

"WHEN QUEEN ELIZABETH was Duchess of York she was patron for a children's matinee for charity, and I helped on the bill to the extent of singing some of the American John Alden Carpenter's enchanting music from a book of his called 'Improving Songs for Anxious Children'—reminisces Peggy Wood—a great favorite with London theatre-goers (in 'How Young You Look: Memoirs of a Middle-aged Actress')."

"After the matinee was over she sent for me to be presented and said she was so delighted with the songs that she must ask where they might be had, she wanted them for her daughters."

"I REPLIED that I would consider it an honor to be allowed to send the book to her and dashed home to write my old friend John Carpenter about it. He lost no time in replying that he was acquainted with the idea of the royal princesses singing his songs he could hardly keep from singing them himself in the streets of Chicago. I have often wondered if Elizabeth and Margaret Rose ever tackled the one which paints

view of reality. There is too much charm.

If "Nine Lives" is an "escape" for Miss Rosman, it would have been better written and saved unpublished until a more propitious time. Samuel Penguin may be "making his sacrifice for his king and country," as she writes, but his sacrifice seems hardly worth chronicling in the light of what is happening.

"STRANGERS ARE COMING"

"Strangers Are Coming" is L. A. R. Wylie on a busman's holiday. It is a slight and fantastic story of a troupe of Polish refugees brought to a New England town by the action of a rich manufacturer. Johnny-David Fenwick was in Europe, sent there to get his Aunt Chlotilda's cook,

the horrors of piano practice so truly, the one which says:

"I play my scales both 'up and down, I make my fingers sore, And when I'm through I play my scales No better than before!"

MISS WOOD got the title for her memoirs in this way:

"It begins to appear, from the evidence at hand," she says—with tongue in cheek—"that I have arrived at that time of life when my entry into a group, after a period of long or short absence, is hailed by a chorus of 'How young you look! Now maybe I'm touchy; maybe that is a compliment; maybe they mean well, but to one with my complaint that phrase is beginning to draw blood, thank you. It smacks just a little too much of the hackneyed words which the undertaker expects of you as you file past the corpse!"

"And not content with that remark, they usually add, 'How do you do it?' allowing a faint tinge of envy to color their voices as if to imply, 'I am sure when I reach your august age I shall never achieve this semblance of youth!'"

IF YOU SHOULD overhear two horse racing men talking about a "boat race," it is a hundred to one it has nothing to do with water for, in horse racing vernacular, a "boat race" is "a crooked race, with the result fixed beforehand." Similarly, if one of them should remark that so-and-so had a "Book thrown at him," he would be telling the other that the "steward" had fined or suspended someone, or set a jockey down for a period of days—probably in connection with the "boat race." This I learn from a "Glossary of Racing Terms and Slang," appended to "Horse Crazy," by Jesse M. Lillenthal—an entertaining book of stories about the fraternity.

SOME MORE:

Age of horse—A horse born during the year becomes officially one year old the first day of January following its birth, and thereafter its birthday is Jan. 1.

Aged horse—Over four years old.

Bell-ringer—Track publicity man.

Bill Daley—To go on the Bill Daley is to take the lead.

Cordy—Lame. (Also "Gimpy.")

Gad—a whip.

Lung kicks—Fast workouts.

Pig—Lowest quality of race horse.

WE ARE REMINDED of that wonderful college president who stood in the middle of a bridge over the Hudson with a red handkerchief in one hand and a precision chronometer in the other, says "The Pleasures of Publishing," Columbia University Press weekly. At a predetermined moment he was to start the first race of the Poughkeepsie Regatta by the simple expedient of dropping the handkerchief. The moment came. All eyes were focussed on the bridge. But only those in front-row seats saw the learned gentleman put a red handkerchief in his vest pocket while a valuable timepiece dropped into the river.

THERE IS a footnote in John Gore's fascinating "Personal Memoir" of King George V that will strike a responsive chord in the heart of many an "old-timer." It reads:

"His (the King's) conversation revealed itself in many ways. He once told a friend that he had used for more than 50 years a collar stud bought in 'Bacchante' days, and that when it showed signs of decay, he had it reinforced with a gold filling; and

that he had used the same hairbrushes for half a century with only one rebraiding."

WHEN KING GEORGE was convalescing at Bognor—on the south coast of England—after his severe illness in the winter of 1928-29, "a military band was sent down to play to him during the Easter holiday, and he listened with pleasure to familiar tunes," relates Mr. Gore. "When at the end of the time came for the National Anthem, he turned to the Archbishop of Canterbury and said:

"Now, that's very strange. I used to hear that good old thing almost every day, but I have not heard it now for five months. It is rather moving to hear it once again."

"IN MY ROVING of the world, I have been in very much hotter places than New York," declares John Massfield, poet laureate of England (in "In the Mill"—reminiscences of his youthful days in a New York carpet factory). "I have been in the Red Sea in September, which was hot enough. I have been in Yuma in July, and it used to be said, that when the toughs died in Yuma they always came back for their blankets. I have been in Death Valley, California, in July, which was the hottest experience I have had. But in almost every summer, New York City will have a day or two I will not say as hot, but as hard to bear, as the world can offer."

"THERE IS NOTHING more infuriating to a foreign correspondent than to be told that he is the 'guest' of a country where he works and must therefore pull his punches," declares Walter Duranty, noted journalist, who spent 20 years in Russia as New York Times correspondent (in "The Kremlin and the People"—masterly story of Russia today). "American newspapermen don't think in those terms and don't like it. We are sent on our jobs as reporters to find and relate the facts as best we can."

"OF COURSE we all make mistakes. . . . But every reporter who is worth his salt tries always to tell the truth, and none of the good ones I've known could be swayed by threats or money, or cajolery and tricks, and when people talk to us about politeness and being guests, it makes us angry and sick. I've been wanting to say this for a long time, not only about the Russians, but about the British and French and Japanese and Argentineans and Greeks, and everywhere that American reporters have to work. Now I've said it and feel better."

And, one suspects, the foreign correspondents who are stationed in New York or Washington have much the same sensitive feeling about that phase of their work over here.

MR. DURANTY says that a Soviet diplomat in Washington plaintively asked him why the American newspapers "always insist on calling us the 'Reds' in a 'reactionary and unfriendly spirit.'"

"I replied with a smile," relates Duranty. "You will forgive me, but you are wrong. That fact of the matter is that the short word 'Reds' fits perfectly into headlines. No caption writer in the country could resist a word like that. Besides, I added, 'don't you call it 'Red Army' yourselves? Not just the 'Soviet Army,' or 'U.S.S.R. Army,' but 'Red Army'?"

"That held him," adds Duranty, "but I may add that the word 'red' in Russian has no revolutionary connotation. The word in Russian is 'krasny,' which has the same root-derivation as the word 'krasivyy'—'beautiful'—because red is the color of life, and sun, and warmth in the blood, on the ice-bound Russian plains; and white is the color of death and mourning and frozen snow."

A TIGHT CORNER!

In John Dinkwater's "Life" of Charles James Fox—eminent statesman who espoused the cause of the American colonists at the time of the War of Independence—is an amusing story told about Lord North, British Prime Minister and Fox's political foe. An acquaintance, asking North "who that extremely plain woman was," received the reply:

"My wife, sir."

WITH a desperate feint his interrogator explained that she was by no means the lady he meant but the one on her right.

"That, sir," continued North, "is my daughter, and we are said to be three of the ugliest people in London."

B.C. Poetry

Selected by Anne Marriott of the Victoria Poetry Group, Canadian Authors' Association.

HILL WATER

By Floris Clark McLaren in Frozen Fire

Clear snow-born trickle from the timberline,
Sharp with the tang of hemlock,
bitter-sweet

With frosted blueberry and creeping pine,
Brimming your hollowed, pools of yellow sand,
I drink your icy sweetness from my hand;
Always to find, having once tasted there,
Still waters tasteless, and green lowlands bare.

POETRY IN DECEMBER

By M. Eugenie Perry

The year in its inexorable swing
Has touched December, of its gradient
The low, with all creative fervor spent.

The pen lies idle: of what theme to sing?
The hour of winter skies? Winds "trumping?"
Small value verse stripped to its fundament—

A travesty, of hope and language blent,
Unlit by inspiration's glimmer—
ling.

Green leaf and flower and paean of lark have fused
Into the hazy past; the months, at end
In brain and nature nothing find unused—

Rhythm all squandered, spaded the final row,
As when the summons comes and has been penned
The last line in the ultimate folio.

BOOK NOTES

REBECCA WEST'S long-awaited "Black Lamb and Grey Falcon" is more than just a history and analysis of Yugoslavia, a country much admired during 1941. It is full of brilliant writing and comment on people and places and experiences by one who is able to set it all down with authority and interest.

We are glad that spectacular, oft-maligned Clarence Darrow has received the sympathetic consideration of such an able biographer as Irving Stone, whose "Lust for Life" made people sit up and take notice of Vincent van Gogh. Attention to Mr. Darrow at this point will do little more than help set the record straight, but, incidentally, it will furnish some good reading to counteract the flood of war books.

And we're more than pleased that, in the new onrush of books on our "good neighbors" in South America, there can come one which mingles the informative with the amusing as skillfully as does T. R. Ybarra's "Young Man of Caracas." Mr. Ybarra is half Venezuelan, half North American, and has an understanding that few if any correspondents now writing about the southern continent have been able to capture in their brief tours of the Latin nations. He doesn't try so hard as the others, which may have a lot to do with making his book so readable.

A LINCOLN STORY

In Nathaniel Wright Stephenson's biography of Abraham Lincoln is a glimpse of the Great Emancipator which shows him in a very brave light. There was an important conference at the White House. It happened at the noon hour. Mrs. Lincoln sent word that dinner was ready. The President ignored the summons. Another message arrived and was similarly treated.

AFTER a short interval, Mrs. Lincoln flounced into the room, a ruffled, angry little figure, whereupon the President lifted her calmly, carried her through the doorway, set her down, and—mark you—slammed the door. Mrs. Lincoln did not return!

SOME YEARS AGO, when visiting Alabama, Elinor Mordaunt was pestered by a Turk who, she says, "pretended to be deeply in love with me; was always asking me to marry him. He was a great nuisance. One day I really took him in hand, reminding him that he was years younger than myself, asking him why he did not marry a woman of his own age and race. He looked like a sick spaniel at this, and answered:

"I have already a great number of wives, Madame, but none of them my intellectual equal," which," adds Mrs. Mordaunt, "I regarded as a poor compliment, though I could not help laughing."

Library Leaders

The Marionette Library—Non-fiction: VISCOUNT HALIFAX, A. Campbell Johnson; THIS DAY ALOTT, Pierre van Paassen; THE MEN AROUND CHURCHILL, Rene Kraus; STAFFORD CRIPPS, Eric Estorick. Novel: STORM, George Stewart; A LEAF IN THE STORM, Lin Yutang; TWO WAY PASSAGE, Louis Adamic; BOTANY BAY, Nordhoff and Hall. Mystery: MURDER OF A SUICIDE, E. X. Ferrars; THE SWORD OF FATE, Dennis Wheatley; MURDER IN OKEFENOKEE, Cecile Matsch; GRIM GROW THE LILACS, Marion Randolph.

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Hudson's Bay Library—BETWEEN THE ACTS, Virginia Wolf; WINDSWEEP, Mary Ellen Chase; HIGHWAY TO VALOUR, M. Duley; TAPIOLA'S BRAVE REGIMENT, Robert Nathan; DAYS GROW COLD, B. T. Anderson; BOTANY BAY, Nordhoff and Hall; SARATOGA TRUNK, Edna Ferber; WILD IS THE RIVER, Louis Bromfield; VOLCANIC ISLE, Wilfred Fleisher; IT'S THE GYPSY IN ME, K. Bercovici.

David Spencer's Library—Non-fiction: DAKAR, Emil Lengyel; BALANCE SHEET OF THE FUTURE, Ernest Bevin; FREIGHT HOLIDAY, Fay Orr; THEY GOT THEIR MAN, Philip H. Godsell. Fiction: FLOTSAM, Erich Remarque; SOPHIE, St. John Ervine; HAPPY EVER AFTER, Beatrice Kean Seymour; THREE CAME TO VILLE MARIE, Alan Sullivan; HERR WITZ DOCTOR, Sarah Gertrude Miller. Mystery and adventure: MURDER AT THE CASINO, Carolyn Wells; SON OF BLACKSHIRT, Bruce Graeme; DANGEROUS DERELICT, Victor Bayley.

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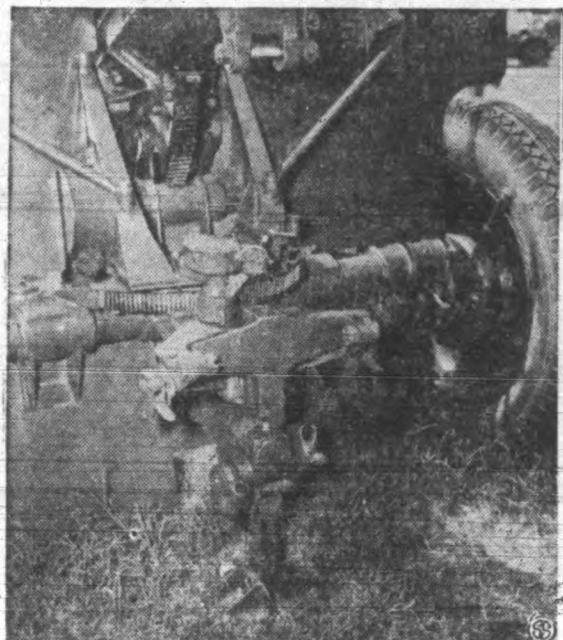
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Hard-hitting 75 Becomes First-class Tank Stopper



Firing jack that lifts gun until wheels are clear of ground is secret of increased accuracy of modernized 75.

By DR. FRANK THONE

SUPER-HEAVY TANKS, clanking their dinosaurian way over the inferno of modern battlefields, apparently immune to any fire that could be brought to bear against their thickly armored sides, seem to have found their nemesis. And in a rather unexpected weapon, at that. For the most hopeful candidate for the job of stopping the super-heavies is that famous veteran of an earlier war, the French 75-millimeter gun.

There was some hint of the French fieldpiece's ability in that direction in the confused reports that came out of the tragic Battle of France in the spring of 1940. The French, finding their light anti-tank guns utterly inadequate to cope with the steel monsters that came crawling out of Naziland, tried their 75s for the task.

The guns proved equal to it, when they could hit their lumbering targets. But there were not enough guns to fire on all the tanks as fast as they came. Even worse handicap was the obsolete carriages on which the guns were mounted. They had been all right for the stationary targets of World War One trench stalemate. But they did not permit rapid

enough change of aim to follow a moving tank, or to shift quickly from one to another.

The French artillerymen, in desperation, laid wheels flat on the ground and set the gun-carriages on these, making a kind of improvised turn-table. But to make a wide change of direction in aim, they had to pick up the gun trails and move them by hand—an operation both laborious and inaccurate in results. So they paid the penalty of neglecting to modernize the rather poor carriage on which their still excellent gun was mounted.

American ordnance engineers had made no such mistake. Even during the first World War they had been discontented with the contemporary gun carriages, and before the end of 1918 had begun to get into production with a carriage that embodied the essential principles of the ones used today.

Most revolutionary feature of the new carriage is what is known as the split trail. (The trail of a field gun, in case you don't know, is that massive prop that projects backwards from the gun, with its end braced into the ground on a wide blade known, properly enough, as the spade). The trail takes the heavy thrust of the gun's recoil, and holds the piece in place while the recoil mechanism beneath the barrel runs the



Panoramic sight on modern field gun is an optical instrument of precision.

gun forward again into firing position.

A gun with a single trail cannot be swung very far from side to side, or traversed, as artillerymen call it, lest it be upset or wrenched into a wreck by the force of its own recoil. Also, it prevents the gun from being elevated very far for long-range fire, because when the muzzle goes up the breech-of-course must come down—and there is that trail in the way.

But split the trail into two trails, each pivoted to swing well to the sides, and you have a wide, clear space to the rear of the gun, giving the crew more working room and also making extreme elevation possible.

But most of all, the device of a split trail permits the gun to be swung from side to side through a wide arc of circle. Without having to move the trail at all the French 75 on its modernized mount can swing through 90 degrees from extreme right to extreme left—as much front as any piece is likely to be asked to cover in even the hottest action. And it can be swung fast, too, covering the whole range of its traverse in a few seconds.

Extreme elevation possible with the present split-trail mount is about 45 degrees, permitting an increase in range for the 75-millimeter rifle up to some eight miles. This, however, does not figure in the use of the piece as an anti-tank weapon; tank actions are fought out at point-blank ranges, usually not much more than 1,000 yards.

FIRING JACK AN IMPROVEMENT

Until last year, the weight of the gun during firing rested on the rubber-tired wheels, as most field guns had done for centuries. This was a steady enough firing platform for all practical purposes; nevertheless, the ordnance men thought they could improve upon it. So, within recent months they added what is known as the firing jack.

This is simply a strong lifting jack, of much the same kind used by truckers when a tire has to be changed. It is attached directly under the mount, so that it can bear up the greater part of the gun's weight. A wide foot keeps it from sinking into the ground. When the gun is swung into firing position, members of the crew



This 75-millimeter gun defends road during manoeuvres, shows how split trail permits wide horizontal arc of fire.

spread the two halves of the split trail, while other cannoners pump vigorously on the levers of the lifting jack, until the wheels rise an inch or two clear of the ground.

The first shot causes the gun to settle backward a little, as the trail-spades bite into the ground under the force of the recoil. The firing jack is eased down, shoved back to take up the shift, and the gun lifted again. Now it is solidly set up on a tripod mount, and can blaze away all the rest of the day without any further adjustments. And woe to the tank that shows its snout!

When the firing job is finished, the firing jack, which is permanently attached to the carriage, is folded up under the recoil mechanism, to give greater road clearance.

TANK-PIERCING SHELLS

The ammunition issued to the 75 for its tank-killing job is quite

different from the ordinary shell used in general combat. Common shell is rather thin-walled, to hold a maximum bursting charge of TNT. To make sure of penetrating the thick armor of the largest tanks, shells with stronger, thicker walls and specially hardened points are used. They are essentially small-sized versions of the armor-piercing shells fired by the 14 and 16-inch guns of our battleships and harbor defenses.

Assignment of 75s to the task of delivering the "Sunday punch" of the anti-tank fighters does not mean that there is nothing left to do for the agile little 37-millimeter anti-tank guns recently adopted by the U.S. army. Just as a battleship carries 5-inch guns to fight off destroyers and aircraft, the anti-tank battalions can use plenty of these light pieces against all types of armored vehicles—light tanks, armored cars, scout and command cars—that its two-pound shells

can break into. But it's comforting to know that there's a big fellow alongside who can hit half-a-dozen times as hard, at need.

TANK DESTROYERS

Recent developments, especially on the Russian front, have demonstrated the desirability of having at least part of the anti-tank artillery mounted on wheels or (preferably) tractor treads. Such highly mobile mounts, usually armored lightly or not at all to permit greater speed, are appropriately called tank destroyers, for their function is analogous to that of destroyers in the navy.

However, their mobility is purchased at the expense of steadiness and accuracy of fire. For the protection of important positions which enemy tanks must seek out and try to destroy, the job remains in the hands of the anti-tank gun, sitting solidly on the tripod of its split trail and firing jack.

Proper Order of Lessons Speeds Training

By MARJORIE VAN DE WATER

THE ease with which you learn a new subject such as physics or mathematics may depend on the order in which your lessons come, research by Dr. George Katona, fellow of the John Simon Guggenheim Foundation, has revealed. Application of this finding might step up the efficiency and permanence of the learning of students training for war, he told me.

If you were studying dancing and Chinese history, it would not matter at all which lesson you had in the morning and which in the afternoon, he said.

But if one of your lessons makes you understand the general idea of a subject or a principle and the other gives you facts that you can fit into that general framework, the general lesson should come first. If you learn them in the wrong order, your score on an examination testing your knowledge of both

will actually be lower than the average of two other persons who had each had only one of the lessons.

In one of the experiments described by Dr. Katona, lesson A consisted of an explanation of simple geometrical rules concerning angles. Lesson B required the students to learn by heart the data given for certain building lots—their form and the size of their angles.

The unfortunate students who had lesson B first had to memorize all the angles in a mechanical way, almost as if they had been nonsense. Later learning of the geometrical rules did not seem to clear up what they had already memorized.

Students who learned the general rules first were able soon to cut down on their work because they realized they needed to memorize only some of the angles—the others could be figured at any time from the rules.

But They Laughed At the Wright Brothers, Too!



Yung Ho Koun sits at the controls of the "Flying Junk" that wouldn't fly.

IT WAS A CASE of "no stater, no flyer" when 37-year-old Yung Ho Koun, Chinese chef of New York, served the aeronautical pot-pourri he'd cooked up here.

Made of more ingredients than a plate of chop-suey, his "aircraft-dirigible-helicopter" has cost him \$6,000 in savings and five years of his spare time. It has

a wing spread of 30 feet, and atop the wings on either side are huge tanks, one for helium, the other for compressed air. The motor is a 37-horsepower engine he bought second-hand.

After the plane had refused to turn over for its "test flight," Yung Ho Koun—"Charlie" to his airport pals—retained his Oriental imperturbability and declared

he would continue to tinker with his Chinese puzzle until it started to fly.

But experts said that was most unlikely. They said the "Flying Junk" violated the basic principles of aerodynamics. As for the helium and air tanks, on which Charlie is heavily relying—they pointed out that two bags of helium would lift only 10 pounds.

Homemade Sunshine Recorder



This complicated-looking apparatus was made from an 89-cent alarm clock and from parts taken from a secondhand radio that was bought for \$2. Including a few other items, the total cost was less than \$15, plus the ingenuity of two scientists of Pennsylvania State College, who made it. It is a sunshine recorder. The clock is not used as a time-piece but as a counter. The balance wheel has been removed. The light falls on an electric eye, producing a current which gradually charges a condenser. When the condenser is full, it discharges through an electric magnet which moves the escapement one tooth. Thus the clock counts up during the day the amount of sunshine that has been received.

Glamour Girls Hit by War's Privations

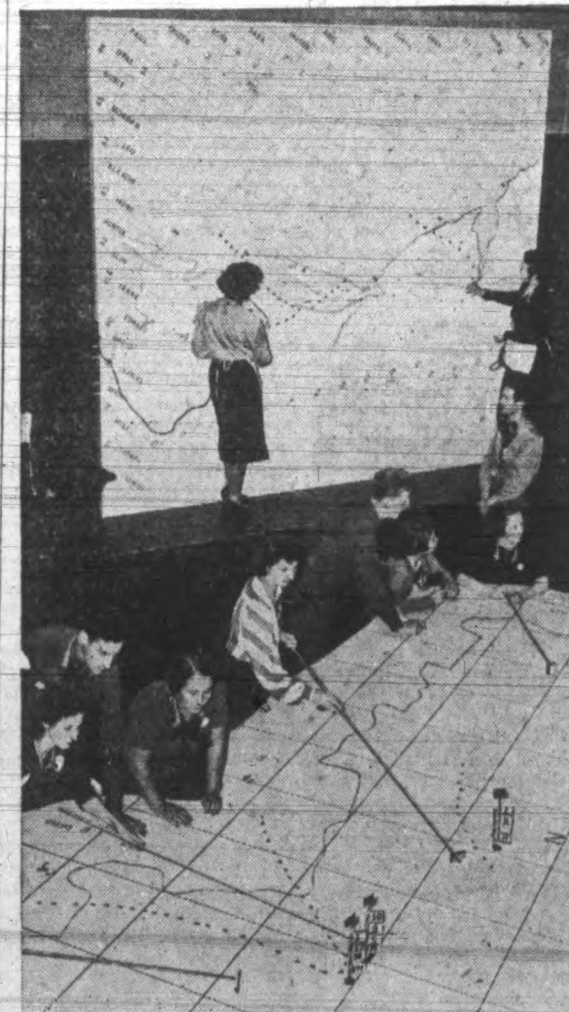
NO MORE bubble baths for North America's glamour girls is one of the hardships that may be imposed by the war. It seems that the chemical that makes the pretty bubbles is a salt useful as a cleansing agent and now needed for the prosaic but really important job of clean-

ing airplane fabrics.

No more delicate natural perfumes may be another hardship milady will have to suffer. Essential oils of Bergamot and jasmine that formerly came from France and Italy, reach us no more. Inferior substitutes can be obtained from the forests of the

Philippines, Brazil and other Latin-American countries. Practically all the odors used in perfumery can also be produced synthetically. But some individuals believe that none of these can match the delicate and subtle fragrance of the genuine article.

Grim Game: No Gambling Allowed



What looks like a combination of roulette and shuffleboard is actually New York's new air defence information centre, called the best equipped in the world. Minute-by-minute reports from 6,000 field observers will enable "croupiers" to mark with "pips" important points where bombers are sighted.

Shrimp With Vegetables and Noodles

FISH BELONGS in adequate economy menus for young and older children. It is an excellent protein, and is generally cheaper than meat.

To teach children to eat and enjoy food they are not accustomed to or to which they have a prejudice, mothers should rely on hunger rather than on appetite. There's a difference.

Hunger, caused by actual contractions of an empty stomach, sends a person actively seeking food. Appetite, on the other hand, is associated with the presence or even the memory of pleasant odors, appearance and flavor.

After exercise or after a long spell of not eating, a child will be more adaptable to new foods and less given to indulging prejudice. At such times, the modern mother introduces new important foods in his diet.

It may take time and consider-

able patience to increase the number of foods your children will eat readily. But one of the major principles of good food habits is that a child relishes many and different foods.

Shrimp, fresh or canned, make an acceptable introductory sea food dish for youngsters. They have color, interesting shape, an agreeable mild flavor and are free from those cooking odors often associated with fish in the child's mind.

Shrimp Casserole

Two medium onions, sliced, 1 green pepper, cut in rings, 1 cup cooked peas, 1 cup coarsely broken wide noodles uncooked, 3 cups canned tomatoes or 6 fresh tomatoes, sliced, 2-3 cups fresh cooked or canned shrimp, 3 tablespoons butter, 1/2 teaspoon salt, 1/2 teaspoon pepper.

Place alternate layers of ingredients in casserole. Dot with but-



Shrimp Casserole, popular with youngsters and grown-ups alike.

ter and season with salt and pepper. Cover and bake in moderate oven (350 degrees F.) one hour.

Creamed Fish, Vegetables

One pound fish (cod, halibut or salmon), 1 quart milk, scalded, 2 cups diced potatoes, 1 cup peas, 1 finely chopped onion, 4 tablespoons butter, 1/2 cup flour, 2 1/2 teaspoons salt, 1 teaspoon chopped parsley, 1 teaspoon chopped celery leaves.

Simmer fish in small amount water for 5 minutes. Drain and remove skin and bones. Flake the fish. Cook potatoes and peas until tender. Drain. Mix flour with small quantity of cold milk, stir into the heated milk to which onion, salt and butter have been added. Cook until thickened. Add vegetables and fish. Heat through. Sprinkle parsley and celery leaves on top. If canned fish is used, preliminary cooking is unnecessary.

Informal Party Refreshments



Dainty sandwiches, cold drinks and coconut cake.

HIGH SCHOOL students like to get together at each other's homes. Here are recipes, easy to make, for those informal gatherings.

Note the use of tapioca to make sandwich spreads that stay where they belong—ideal for inexperienced hostesses.

Favorite Coconut Layer Cake

Two and one-fourth cups sifted cake flour, 2 1/2 teaspoons combination baking powder, 1/2 teaspoon salt, 1/2 cup butter or other shortening, 1 cup sugar, 2 eggs, well beaten, 1/2 cup milk, 1 teaspoon vanilla.

Sift flour once, measure, add baking powder and salt, and sift together three times. Cream butter thoroughly, add sugar gradually, and cream together until light and fluffy. Add eggs and beat well. Add flour, alternately with milk, a small amount at a time, beating after each addition until smooth. Add vanilla. Bake in greased pan, 10x10x2-inch, in

moderate oven (350 degrees F.) 45 to 50 minutes. For a large party cake, double recipe and bake in two 10x10x2-inch pans or bake in three greased 9-inch layer pans in moderate oven (375 degrees F.) 25 to 30 minutes.

Cover top and sides of cake with boiled frosting and sprinkle thickly with one can moist, sweetened coconut while frosting is still soft.

Mixed Ham Sandwich Filling

One cup water, 3 tablespoons quick-cooking tapioca, 1/2 teaspoon salt, 1/2 teaspoon pepper, 1/2 pound boiled ham, ground, 1/2 cup chopped sweet pickle, 1 tablespoon vinegar, 1 tablespoon mayonnaise.

Combine water, tapioca, salt, and pepper in saucepan and mix well. Bring mixture quickly to a full boil over direct heat, stirring constantly. Remove from fire. Combine remaining ingredients in order given; add to tapioca mixture and blend. Cool.

Leftovers Produce Tasty Main Dish

LEFTOVERS are welcome in a casserole. But remember this—leftover meats and vegetables should never be cooked again longer than to heat through. Treated with kindness, Sunday's leftovers will produce a succulent casserole main dish for Monday's dinner.

Shepherd's Pie

(Serves 4 to 6)

One and one-half cups ground leftover beef or veal, 1/2 cup cooked celery, 2 tablespoons cooked sliced onions, 1/2 cup diced cooked carrots, 1/2 cup cooked peas, 1 teaspoon salt, 1/2 teaspoon pepper, 1 cup rich gravy, 2 cups hot mashed potatoes.

Place meat in bottom of a well-greased 1 1/2-quart baking dish. Mix together celery, onions, carrots and peas, and place over meat. Sprinkle with salt and pepper. Pour over cup of gravy. Spread mashed potatoes over top and bake in a hot oven (425 degrees F.) for 20 to 25 minutes or until potatoes are lightly browned.

A Monday leftover dish takes on special interest when served with hot muffins, biscuits, corn-

bread or any other unexpected extra. Try these wafers with Monday's casserole.

Cheese Wafers

(6 to 7 dozen)

Four cups flour, 1 1/2 teaspoons salt, dash cayenne, 1/2 teaspoon paprika, 1 cup grated cheese, 1 cup lard.

Sift flour with salt, cayenne and paprika. Cream cheese and lard together. Add dry ingredients. Roll to 1/4-inch thickness and cut with cutter. Place on an ungreased two-quart heat-resistant glass utility dish; sprinkle with additional paprika. Bake in a slow oven (300 degrees F.) for about 12 minutes.

FUE TIPS

Fur experts pass on these tips to lengthen life of your new coat. Dry skins are brittle. Therefore, never hang your coat near a radiator or particularly when wet. Dry out wet coat in a cool, airy room. Do not brush until it is completely dry. Hang the coat, when not wearing, on shoulder-shaped hangers. Sharp, unshaped hangers may cut the fur. Shake out the coat when you take it off, so that the fur will remain fluffy. Don't make a habit of carrying a handbag under your arm. Constant friction in one place may cause it to wear quickly.

Recipes From World War I

DURING the Great World War, diet took on a form best suited to conserve wheat flour and sugar. We might recall some of the recipes of those other times.

Pea Soup

One cup dried peas (either yellow, Scotch or green), 1/2 onion, 2 1/2 quarts water, 2 tablespoons fat, 1 tablespoon cornstarch, 2 cups milk, 1 teaspoon salt, 1/2 teaspoon paprika.

Soak peas in cold water 10 to 12 hours. Cook with onion until soft. Rub through sieve. Make white sauce, using fat, cornstarch, seasoning and milk. Dilute to proper consistency with the water in which peas were cooked.

Peanut Loaf

One cup soft breadcrumbs (toasted), 1/2 cup peanut butter, 1/2 cup cooked rice, 1 teaspoon salt, pinch black pepper, 1 teaspoon poultry seasoning, 1 tablespoon chopped parsley.

Combine all ingredients and mix well. Bake in greased loaf pan in moderate oven (350 degrees F.) for about 30 minutes. Unmold and serve hot with tomato sauce or ketchup.

New Ideas for Sweet Potatoes

HERE ARE NEW ways to cook the ever-popular sweet potato. Combine apricots and sweet potatoes.

Scalloped Sweet Potatoes and Apricots

(Serves 4 to 6)

One-half pound dried apricots, water, 6 medium sweet potatoes, 1/2 cup brown sugar, 4 tablespoons butter.

Wash apricots, soak in water to cover for an hour. Peel sweet potatoes and slice in half. Butter baking dish. Arrange slices of sweet potatoes in the dish. Cover with the apricots, and the water in which they soaked. Add sugar and dot with butter. Cover and bake in moderate oven (375 degrees F.) for about one-half hour. Uncover and bake another 30 minutes until potatoes are tender and slightly browned.

Sweet Potatoes With Honey

(Serves 4 to 6)

Sweets to the sweet—or let's try sweet potatoes with honey.

One-quarter cup honey, 1/2 cup butter, 1/2 cup water, 6 medium sweet potatoes.

Parboil, peel and slice sweet potatoes. Cream the butter until soft, beat in the honey, and spread over the potato slices. Pour the water over all and bake in hot oven (400 degrees F.) until browned.

Scalloped Sweet Potatoes and Apples

(Serves 4 to 6)

Four large sweet potatoes, 4 medium apples, 1/2 cup butter, 1/2 cup brown sugar, juice of 1 lemon.

Boil sweet potatoes until soft. Peel and slice crosswise. Pare apples and slice. In well buttered casserole spread a layer of sweet potatoes, sprinkle generously with sugar and a little lemon

Baked Stuffed Meat Roll



This savory treat is rich in vitamins.

EAT WELL and wisely, we're told. It is your patriotic duty—and never was a duty more pleasant. Good food, we love it!

When we chase down the all-important vitamins and minerals we're in for a pleasant surprise, too. We find they are abundant in our favorite foods—such things as tomato juice, pork chops, cold salads, juicy fruits and milk.

Take vitamin C for instance. This is the vitamin that helps build and maintain beautiful teeth and strong bones and increases resistance to infection and disease. Well, one of the richest sources of vitamin C is tomatoes—tomatoes fresh, tomato juice, tomato soup, canned tomatoes.

We must get our supply of vitamin C every day. So, in planning the day's meals, include some foods that are rich in vitamin C.

Tomato products are likewise a rich source of vitamin A, the vitamin that helps insure good vision and also helps protect us from colds. Science tells us, too, that the older we get the more vitamin A we require.

Baked Stuffed Meat Roll

One and a half pounds beef, ground; 1/2 pound fresh pork, ground; 1 teaspoon salt, 1/2 teaspoon pepper, 1 can condensed tomato soup.

Combine ground beef, ground pork, seasonings and the tomato soup (just as it comes from the can), then mix well. Turn meat on to waxed paper and pat or spread meat into a layer 9 inches wide and 14 inches long. Cover meat with "Bread Stuffing" roll lengthwise like a jelly roll. Place in buttered baking pan and bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.) for one hour. Serve, garnished with carrots and peas. Serves 6 to 8.

Bread Stuffing

Three tablespoons butter, 4 tablespoons onion, chopped; 3 cups soft bread crumbs (2-3 days' old bread); 1 teaspoon salt, pinch of pepper, 1/2 teaspoon thyme or sage, 1 egg, beaten.

Cook the chopped onions in the butter until soft and yellow. Then combine all the ingredients and mix well. Spread this over the meat.

More Calories Needed During Winter Months

By WILBUR L. duBOIS, M.A.

OUR WORKING machine operates at its best when given just the right amount of fuel to burn. We can estimate our fuel requirements quite accurately by using a measure supplied by food science—the calorie.

In a device called a calorimeter scientists have measured the energy of multitudes of foods and expressed this in calories. They know how many calories are required to keep the average person going. In this respect nutrition is an exact science.

Food consumption varies greatly with the degree of activity and the weight of the individual. A man weighing 150 pounds engaged in a sedentary occupation needs 2,200 to 2,500 calories in 24 hours; light work,

2,800 to 3,000 calories; work requiring some muscular strength, 3,000 to 3,500 calories; work calling for severe muscular effort, 4,000 to 6,000 calories. Heavier men require more in proportion.

Temperature has an effect on the amount of food needed, exposure to cold demanding more fuel. So during the winter larger amounts of calories are required.

In the guide below, there is listed the fuel value in calories of various foods. The items are interchangeable with others of



Calories are muscle builders.

the same class—vegetable for example.

If a mixed diet and the principles of nutrition discussed in these articles, select a menu which apparently will supply all the fuel you need. Then watch the scales and vary the quick-fuel foods (carbohydrates) until your weight remains as you want it.

In the following foods, each item yields 100 calories.

Fruits—1 large apple, 1 medium banana, 5 medium prunes, 2 tablespoons of raisins, 1/2 large grapefruit, 1 large orange, 2 medium pears, 3 medium peaches.

Vegetables—2 1/2 ounces baked beans (navy or lima), 4 1/2 ounces creamed carrots, 7 1/2 ounces fresh

DOROTHY No Reason DIX SAYS: For Boredom

NOW WHEN the whole world is crying for help it does not seem as if any one should need to be told how to kill time. Nevertheless, there isn't a day that I don't get letters from idle and bored women asking how they can fill in their useless hours and find something interesting to do.

Sometimes the writers are rich women, fed up with social gaieties, who feel that they would scream if they had to go to one more night club. Sometimes the letters are from college girl graduates who do not know what to do with themselves now that they are emancipated from school routine. Sometimes they are from brides, who have been competent business women, who find that running a two-by-four flat is like putting a 100-horsepower diesel engine to pulling a one-horse load, and who want to find an outlet for their surplus energy. Sometimes they are from women who have moved into strange cities where they have no friends or acquaintances or church or club connections, as they had back home, and who are aching to get back into the Sewing Society and the Ladies' Aid. And often they are from husky, able-bodied, middle-aged women, who have gone to live with their children since their husbands died and who have to sit on their hands to keep from poking their fingers into Sally's or Jane's pies.

WORK ON USEFUL THINGS

And as I read these letters I think that the greatest need in modern civilization is to put this womanpower that is being wasted to work; but the question of how to do it has been difficult to answer, for nothing is more futile than playing at a job and making believe that you are busy when you know you are not. To get any kick out of work you must be doing something that you know is constructive and important and that accomplishes results.

So to these women who do not need to work to earn money, but who need it for their souls' sake and for their obligations to help those who are less fortunate than themselves, I would say: Go into any one of the many philanthropic and civic organizations that are crying out for help. They need you just as much as you need them.

There is the Red Cross, whose work will never be done as long as there are battles and cyclones and earthquakes and fires and floods and misery and suffering in the world. There are the war-relief societies that need aid in their effort to clothe the naked and feed the hungry and find shelter for those whose houses

have been wrecked over their heads, their possessions lost and they left, homeless and comfortless, to face the rigors of a cold winter.

HELPERS ALWAYS WELCOME

Any of these organizations will welcome you with open arms and give you something to do that will mitigate a little the agony of those who are enduring their Gethsemane in England and that will, at least, keep you from feeling that you are a slacker.

In every town or city there are women's clubs. Business and professional women's clubs, art clubs, church clubs, civic clubs, groups working for some worthwhile cause, all anxious for new and active members.

Don't wait to be asked to join one of these. Wish yourself on them. The women who run these clubs are all busy and do not have time to go out hunting for prospects, but they will fall on your neck with joy if you will volunteer to become one of them.

There is no way in which a woman who is a stranger in a new town can get into the running so quickly as by joining a club and showing herself to be a worker. All she has to do is to read the local newspaper and when she sees that a new defence class is starting, or the Red Cross sends out an appeal for help, just leap to the telephone and call up the woman who is at the head of it and offer her assistance. She will be regarded as an answer to prayer and taken into the fold at once.

YOU CAN HELP YOUNG GIRLS

There is the Girl Scout work that is doing more than any other one thing to keep girls off the primrose path and guiding them on the straight and narrow way. That should appeal to every woman who has a daughter of her own or expects her son to marry some other woman's daughter, and it is in perpetual need for leaders, troop committees and what not.

And there is the Junior League with its fine ideals of service, and—but it is impossible to enumerate all the myriads of women's organizations that never have half enough members, to do their work or carry on their beneficent missions.

Join any one of them. They will teach you how to do the work that really helps. They will make you a little sister to all the world. They will give you a new interest in life and be a first aid to happiness to you, for we only find happiness in making others happy.

Don't let's waste the womanpower of the world any longer. Let's put it to work.

How You Lose at Contract

By WILLIAM E. McKENNEY

FROM TIME TO TIME I like to present the various slam conventions to you, although I seldom employ a slam convention myself. I have always felt that conventions were a substitute for thinking and that straight-forward bidding gets best results. Many players do not employ any slam convention, but they do have different ideas for showing aces and void suits.

For example, South's bid of four clubs is not intended so much to show his suit as to show control of clubs and to display interest in a slam. Naturally South intends to bid at least six hearts, whatever North does. But if North has the ace of spades, South can bid a grand slam. If North has the ace of diamonds and small spades, only a six can be made.

North's response of four spades is not made because he holds four spades, but simply to show the ace of spades. The agreed suit between the partnership is hearts.

♠ A Q 10 5	♥ K 10 9 3	♦ K J 3	♣ J 5
♠ 8 7 4	♥ 6 4	♦ Q 10 7 6	♣ 10 8 4
W	N	E	S
♠ 9 6 3 2	♥ 5	♦ A 9 8 3 2	♣ 8 2
Dealer			
♠ K J	♥ A Q J 8 7 2	♦ None	♣ A K Q 7 3
Duplicate—None vul.			
South	West	North	East
1♥	Pass	3♥	Pass
4♣	Pass	4♣	Pass
7♥	Pass	Pass	Pass
			14

and the bidding of the side suits is solely to show control.

When South learns that his partner holds the spade ace, and knowing that his partner's hand is strong enough for a jump from one heart to three hearts, a game demand bid and a mild invitation toward slam, South safely bids the grand slam.

the same class—vegetable for example.

If a mixed diet and the principles of nutrition discussed in these articles, select a menu which apparently will supply all the fuel you need. Then watch the scales and vary the quick-fuel foods (carbohydrates) until your weight remains as you want it.

In the following foods, each item yields 100 calories.

Fruits—1 large apple, 1 medium banana, 5 medium prunes, 2 tablespoons of raisins, 1/2 large grapefruit, 1 large orange, 2 medium pears, 3 medium peaches.

Vegetables—2 1/2 ounces baked beans (navy or lima), 4 1/2 ounces creamed carrots, 7 1/2 ounces fresh

carrots, 1/2 cup creamed rutabagas, 1 medium potato, 1/2 cup split pea soup.

Dairy products—1 tablespoon butter or other fat, large cup buttermilk, 1 ounce Canadian cheese, 1 square sweet milk chocolate, 1/2 cup cocoa, with milk; 1/2 cup cream, 1/2 cup ice cream, 1/2 cup rich milk, large cup skim milk, 1 large egg.

Meats; fish—2 ounces lean, cooked meat; 1/2 cup salmon, 2 ounces liver, 1 1/2 ounces boiled ham, 1/2 cup canned salmon, 3 ounces lean, cooked fish; 1/2 cup codfish, 4 thin slices of bacon.

Others—3 slices of bread, 1 cup of cooked breakfast food, 2 tablespoons of sugar.

'Fighting George' Pearkes, Immortal in Annals of British Arms

IN THAT remarkable chapter of history which records the exploits of Canadian winners of the Victoria Cross in the last war, there is no finer instance of fighting leadership, no more inspiring illustration of the kind of courage that endures through great stress over a long period of time than that of "Fighting George" Pearkes.

He was a constable on the Yukon Patrol when war broke and at once decided to trade his scarlet tunic for khaki. He bought his discharge from the R.C.M.P. "in order to better his position" by joining the Canadian Mounted Rifles here in B.C. as a private in 1915. He was a corporal and reached France in the autumn and became a sergeant in 1916. He was commended for personal bravery and commissioned in the field and won the Military Cross as a lieutenant later in the year. He won the Victoria Cross as a major in 1917 and received the Distinguished Service Order and the Croix de Guerre in 1918, and finished the war with a lieutenant-colonelcy—and immortality in the annals of British arms.

He is now Major-General Pearkes, V.C., D.S.O., M.C., General Officer Commanding 1st Canadian Division.

The military career of "Fighting George" Pearkes was thus replete with incidents which revealed his remarkable offensive spirit long before the course of war's tide brought his battalion to Passchendaele and Major Pearkes to the deed which won him the coveted little bronze cross with the simple inscription, "For Valour."

NO MAN'S LAND INCIDENT
He reached France in September 1915, when the units destined to form 3rd Canadian Division were beginning to assemble on the Messines front. In March 1916, he was made bombing sergeant, and during that month, in the Ypres Salient, a man of the 2nd C.M.R. was captured in a surprise German trench raid. And it was Sergeant Pearkes who rushed the Huns and rescued him. He was wounded in that No Man's Land incident, commended for bravery and commissioned in the field.



At Passchendaele Pearkes led his men past obstacle after obstacle.

He was again wounded at Hooge in May, but was back with his unit in time to play his usual prominent part at Mouquet Farm on the Somme. He had been transferred to the 5th C.M.R., and was acting as company commander when his personal gallantry and fine leadership won him the Military Cross at Regina Trench. He had captured a stretch of that famous fortified line and held it throughout the night following the C.M.R.'s attack, though both his flanks were in the air and despite the fact that he was carrying eight

splinters from a Hun grenade in his body. Refusing to be evacuated, he personally directed a successful withdrawal from the precarious position which the impetuous advance of his company had created.

Then came another spell in hospital, but Captain (Acting Major) Pearkes returned to his battalion in time for the memorable assault of the Canadian Corps on Vimy Ridge in April, 1917. During the summer he was in the stiff fighting in front of Avion, at Hill 70 and at Mericourt—and then came Passchendaele!

The action in which Major Pearkes won the highest honor within the power of His Majesty the King to bestow on British fighting men, was an epic of resolute leadership and defiance of hazard in the face of opposition from both the stubbornly fighting enemy and the persistently adverse weather. Rain and shells had long ago transformed the battle scene into a hideous morass, and the going was so atrocious, the conditions

so terrible, that all hopes for a spirited assault were abandoned by the time the 5th C.M.R. took their turn in attack on Hun-held Passchendaele Ridge.

Despite that fact, the advance by the company led by Major Pearkes was as "dashing" as any in the long series of actions in the third Battle of Ypres. That was largely due to the "supreme contempt of danger and wonderful powers of control and leadership" displayed by the company commander.

Major Pearkes fought past obstacle after obstacle, reached his objective and hastily improvised a line. He personally reconnoitred his position and discovered his flanks were wide open. He was in imminent danger of being completely cut off and heavy enfilade fire was coming from a fortified farm on his exposed left flank.

CAPTURES STRONGHOLD
Organized a handful of men to serve as an attacking force; he captured the stronghold by sheer audacity rather than weight of arms. He then moved his whole



MAJOR-GENERAL PEARKEs, V.C., D.S.O., M.C.

line forward, only halting and establishing a new defensive position when his force was down to 20 men.

He had captured more than his allotted objective, his little force was deep into German-held territory in a pocket, but Major Pearkes realized that his precarious position could be held. So he held it. He beat off a series of determined counter-attacks and maintained his advance of 1,000 yards until reinforcements could reach him to close those open flanks and consolidate his hard-won ground.

Major Pearkes' personal feat is enhanced when it is remembered that prior to the jump-off he had been wounded in the thigh by a machine-gun bullet. Men with less fighting spirit would have reported to the dressing station and left the battlefield before the attack started. Instead, his fearless personality remained at the

head of the battalion's attacking line to inspire and lead it to a notable day's achievement.

As a result of his wound he now had another period in hospital—and then came still another change of unit. Major Pearkes, V.C., M.C., was given command of the 116th Battalion on his return to the scene of action. As Lieutenant-Colonel he soon went on to more honors and more martial fame.

ACTION LEADER

His great show with the 116th Battalion was at Amiens in August, 1918, when his mastery handling of the unit after it had become exhausted, carried it through to the objective. If it were needed, Amiens confirmed his unique ability as an action leader. As the Gazette reported early in the new year: "His splendid and fearless example put new life into the whole attack and captured sixteen enemy

guns of all calibres up to eight inches." He received the D.S.O. and the French Croix de Guerre.

His last wound, suffered in September, was serious, but he returned to the command of the 116th Battalion in time to lead it home.

With the war over, Lieut.-Col. Pearkes decided to remain in the service. He attended Staff College at Camberley shortly after the war, and later became general staff officer at Military District No. 13, Calgary. In 1922 he was posted to Winnipeg, in 1927 to Victoria, and in 1933 to Royal Military College, Kingston, where he was general staff officer and chief instructor. He was later Director of Military Training at National Defence Headquarters, and then attended the Imperial Defence College. On the outbreak of war he was brigadier, commanding the Alberta Military District, and was given command of the 2nd Brigade of the (Active) Canadian Army in November, 1939.

Erect, square-set, well proportioned, six feet tall as he stands in his military boots, he is "Fighting George" to the ranks of the 1st Canadian Division, which he now commands, "a good egg" to his junior officers, a driver of himself and his staff. His hobby is hard work, and his passion is military science. Keen, cultured, always courteous, and even affable when off duty, he is popular with both the servicemen and the civilian.

His soldierly qualities already have had a far-reaching effect on his command, and there is no doubt that under his inspired leadership the 1st Canadian Division will add gallant chapters to the history and traditions of "The Old Red Patch" when it finds its new battlefield.

Wanted... More Emily Carr Stories

By REBY MACDONALD
WE HAVE just finished reading Miss Emily Carr's new book "Klee Wyck." We read it all through the blackout and finished it after midnight with the aid of a hand torch. It was a borrowed copy. The stores were sold out by the time I got there. Little wonder, for here is the answer to the people who complain that Canadian writers never write about Canada, that they ignore their own locale.

CHILDHOOD STORIES

But this is not a book review. It is, instead, a request to Miss Carr to bring out the other stories which we know she has tucked away in her desk drawer. The stories are about her early childhood in Victoria and the animals she has owned. Because to anyone who knows her, Miss Carr cannot be pictured without being surrounded by animals, all guarding her. All jealous of anyone who comes near her. All with their beady eyes fixed on you warning you to keep your distance. For Miss Carr, as the old park commissioners could tell you, has a way with animals. There was the little affair of the peacock, for instance, who refused to stay on view for the public, but used to hurry down the block and camp on her window sill while she painted.

Then there were the dogs. Miss Carr came from a family which could take dogs or leave them alone. Mostly they left them alone. When she was refused a pup, she used to cry out that when she was old enough, she would have all the dogs she wanted. She did. A whole kennel of them. First English sheep dogs and then Belgian Griffons. Then there were the other animals that came and went. The monkey who was bald because he insisted on pulling at his forehead nervously, all the time visitors were there. I had a theory that he was worried in case we wouldn't go home. Then there was Susie, the white rat, a very spotless comfortable-looking animal that used to snooze on top of the large family



Emily Carr

Bible in the sun. She had a white velvet coat and pink velvet eyes and used to blink at you short, slightly and then go back to sleep.

SUSIE GOES TO OTTAWA

When Miss Carr had to go to Ottawa on business, she found eager homes waiting for all her animals except Susie. At the last minute she was forced to pop her in her handbag and take her along with her. In this way Susie toured all the eastern galleries quite comfortably and no one knew she was there.

Susie grew to a ripe old age. When she was dying, she tried gallantly to reach Miss Carr's bedroom. She made it to the top of the stairs and as far as the doorway. She got no farther. She lay down where she could just see her beloved mistress' face for the last time and died. Miss Carr found her there in the morning. I remember finding Miss Carr in a high state of indignation one day. She had advertised a batch of her valuable griffon pups for sale and one woman had quibbled

at the price, saying that she "only wanted a cheap dog as she lived on a busy street and they always got killed anyway." She got short shrift from the infuriated artist and a lecture thrown in about the crime of taking even a mongrel on a street, where "they always got killed anyway."

It is easier to see Miss Carr's pictures in New York and Ottawa than in Victoria. One time, the tradespeople who delivered milk and bread and meat to her door set up such a clamor to have a chance to view them that she emptied some of her rooms, hung up the pictures and invited them all to an open house. Her heart must have warmed at the steady stream of people who came through her doors those two days.

We almost came to own an Emily Carr canvas in this house—but not quite. I found it in the darkest corner of an auction room one day with two other scraped canvases. It was impossible to make out what it was but the colors glowed, emerald and deep blue, and there was a strength of line about it that made my stomach flip over twice. The auctioneer was not only willing to sell me the bunch of canvas for 50 cents, but eager. He wanted to

pile up some old brass beds in the space. I tied the three enormous canvases on the top of the car and headed home in a hurry—in case he changed his mind. All the way I kept saying over and over, "The colors are right! The colors are right! Perhaps it is!"

WOODED SCENE

At home it still looked like an Emily Carr. But it was not signed. It was a deep wooded scene with the trees in conical shapes and the light filtering through from above. I like it. There then followed a long line of people who came and stared at it and agreed that the colors were right. The style was right.

I thought, "If it is not Miss Carr's, I know whose it is!" I telephoned a third artist and asked his opinion. I described it fully, color, line, a dash of salmon pink, the filtered light. I told him I had paid 50 cents for it and he whistled. He said it certainly sounded like hers and he would come at once. I said did he think it was M's instead. M—had at one time been working on her style. He said perhaps, we'd have to check. I added then that it was done on red burp. He said, "Great heavens! It's mine!"

There was what writers call a "pregnant" silence on the line. This one gave birth to utter embarrassment at both ends. My goodness, there's something wrong with that metaphor! He finally laughed as best he could and said it was a thrill to be discovered anyway. Now he knew how it felt. I was trying to be polite and show that I was just as thrilled that it was his as if it had been an Emily Carr.

He asked again how much I had paid for it and I blushed and wished I'd boasted it about 500 per cent. It was forced to repeat weakly, "50 cents." He said anyway our walls were big enough to take it and I said, yes, they were, weren't they and we hung up.

But much as I like the picture for itself alone, and I do, I cannot hang it up. It is too dreary altogether to have every one come into the house and say, "Ah, you own an Emily Carr!" Because I'd always have to explain that it wasn't. That kind of thing is wearing.

The only person who will be completely amused by this story is Emily Carr herself. She was not called "Klee Wyck." The Smiling One, for nothing. I can hear her chuckling all the way from James Bay.

Indian Funeral

By H. GLENN-WARD

THERE WAS SORROW in the Joe house, tears and sobbing. Katie Joe's baby had died, and that after only a short week of life. The young mother lay upon her hard little bed, with her face to the wall, too ill and miserable to take any notice of what went on around her. The older women sat about and rocked to and fro, wailing softly, as Indian women do when death is in the air.

Katie and Peter Joe had looked forward to their first child so excitedly, and Katie had names all chosen ready for boy or girl. But things had gone wrong for them for months back, a streak of bad luck.

HOUSE BURNED DOWN

Their house had burned down; it had been but a one-room shack and the stove-pipe was all in holes so no wonder it had caught fire. They had gone to live with the old Joes because there was no other house on the reserve for them to go to; but old Mrs. Joe's daughter and her family of three children were there too, so that meant all of them, eight people, in three small rooms.

The children were noisy and there was no quiet anywhere, and Katie had grown tired and nervous. She had gone out to collect seaweed to sell to the Japs to try and get a little extra money to buy baby clothes with, and she had got soaked through and had no change of clothes, everything had been burned.

So with it all the girl baby had come before her time, had only stayed a week, and last night had gone away again.

Katie, a frail little ghost of her self, with despair in her dark eyes, took no interest in anything and wouldn't even speak, except to whisper weakly that Shining Star (the baby's Indian name), must have a real funeral.

NO BAPTISM

Peter went to see the priest about it. He came back with downcast head, bringing bad news. The priest had refused to have anything to do with the baby's funeral because the child had not been baptized, and he wouldn't allow it to be buried in the Indian cemetery.

Peter's mother lifted up her voice in loud indignant protest. "Oo-aye! But little Shining Star didn't stay long enough to be baptized, she hadn't time. Will the Great Father shut the door of Heaven against her because she has no white man's name? Just for that will He make her wan-

der with the wicked and the lost souls for ever and ever?"

Katie's tears flowed afresh. "She was so little. She will be so lonely, my poor baby!—She did no harm to anyone, and now the white people won't even let her be buried properly."

The men of the family and all the relations held council. This matter must be remedied. Shining Star must, of course, have a proper funeral and be buried with full honor. And if the priest wouldn't let her lie in the Indian cemetery, well then, they would dig a grave for her on the reserve.

There was vacant land, uncleared bush. It was a pity it lay alongside the road, the public road that white men had built right through the reserve, although they had no right to do it.

WITHOUT SHADOWS

They went out to decide upon the spot. It must not be where the shadow of the telegraph pole or the wires fell upon it at any time of day. That was all white men's business and would cause the soul of the Indian child great unease, it would never rest. So they chose carefully and dug the tiny grave.

Then they sent word round about the funeral, so that Peter's and Katie's child might be buried with due ceremony. The Shaker Indians, who were always so kind to those in trouble, sent baby clothes for the funeral, and two

neighbor men made the little coffin out of cedar.

The sisters-in-law went round to borrow clothes for Katie because her own were so shabby; here a pair of shoes, there a dress, and there a coat. They heard that many people were coming to the funeral, and there was so little money to do things in the way they should be done.

For one thing they must follow the usual custom and give every family that came a cup and saucer to take home. And no cracked china at that. So all the relations must help out and contribute china, or money to buy it with. The Joe family must hold up its head.

The chief would say the funeral prayers. Not prayers out of the white man's book; after what the priest had said the Indians shook their heads with some cynicism. But Indian prayers to the Great Spirit who would take Shining Star's hand and lead her past all the evil spirits that lurked in waiting for the dead, lead her up and up above the clouds to the Happy Land beyond the sky where she would play for ever in Elysian Fields.

The dancers of the tribe would be there, and they would paint the world. And they would move about the grave in the postures of those animals (dancing it was called, for want of a better word), and wail and scream and sob for the soul of the departed child.

And so the Indian baby was buried by the roadside in West Saanich because it had no white man's name.

Tell It to the Marines



Buddy, 6-weeks-old English bulldog, tries to look tough enough under steel helmet to merit his position as mascot of U.S. Marine recruiting station in Cleveland, O.

Farm and Garden

Roses, Violets, Geraniums Bloom in Local Gardens

By H.T.J.
A mild but stormy December has left gardens of Greater Victoria more full of flowers than usual at this season.

Roses are in bloom, some of them still beautifully perfumed, despite the rain.

Greatest thrill to the flower lover at this time of year is not the great stately bouquet of chrysanthemums that comes from a hothouse, but a tiny bouquet of summer flowers from the garden.

The other day a woman proudly brought to the Times a tiny bouquet, as fragrant as in the lush days of summer. She was on her way to Trans-Canada Airlines to send it to her sister in Winnipeg.

It contained geraniums, two rose buds, violets, snowdrops, one yellow daisy and a crocus of palest mauve. Packed in moss, it no doubt kept fresh until it arrived in Winnipeg. It probably arrived, too, in the midst of a blizzard, and it is not difficult to imagine friends and neighbors being invited to view this midwinter breath of spring from the Pacific Coast.

There has been considerable shipment of flowers from Victoria to the east this Christmas. Holly, of course, is always shipped in vast quantities. Victoria and holly are synonymous in many sections of eastern Canada and the United States.

Spring bulbs are well on their way up in Victoria. Daffodils and tulips are pushing up rapidly—too rapidly, because if there is a cold snap in January or February they will receive a serious setback. Violets have been in bloom since October, which led a five-year-old girl to remark, "It isn't spring, is it?"

Grass is still remarkably green in the parks and gardens of Victoria and on sunny afternoons it is possible to sit outdoors for an hour or so. To be truthful, however, there haven't been many sunny hours of late days and that's why it is all the more remarkable that there are so many flowers a-bloom in Victoria.

More priceless than, to the true gardener, than the orchids and the poinsettias, are the snowdrops and the violets and the roses from the outdoor earth a Christmas.

Potatoes

Bacterial ring rot of potatoes might easily get established in any locality and become a menace to the successful growing and marketing of potatoes.

Experiments to verify and extend the knowledge already obtained by other investigators have been carried on during the past three years in an irrigated plot at the Dominion Experimental Station, Lethbridge. The results have confirmed that a knife contaminated by cutting through a diseased tuber readily transfers the disease to healthy tubers.

Also, it is evident that the treatment of cut sets in a solution of acidified mercuric chloride is, on the whole, ineffective and therefore not to be recommended. Other results have shown that if the disease-producing bacteria were in the soil in contact with the seed pieces, the plants from these seed pieces almost invariably developed the disease, while in the case of small, uncut potatoes, only approximately 40 per cent of the plants became affected. Other tests have shown that although a plant or its tubers might not give any visible evidence of being diseased at harvest, these tubers, when planted next season, might produce very definite bacterial ring rot symptoms. This possibility is of special interest to those who think it would be easy to eliminate the disease from their stock by selection in the field.

No evidence was secured from these tests that the causal bacteria persisted in the soil from one season to another, or that the disease might be carried to another locality by irrigation water from soil in which diseased potatoes have been grown.

The methods of control recommended are the use of seed potatoes free from bacterial ring rot, and the disinfection of containers, bins, tools and machinery with which they may come in contact, in order to prevent their becoming infected. Storage and bin walls can be washed or sprayed with whitewash containing one pound copper sulphate (blue-stone) in every 10 gallons. Machinery, tools, bags, etc., should be disinfected with a solution of formalin containing one pint in 25 gallons, and then covered over for several hours, or soaked in the same solution for two hours.

Rat Now Regarded As 5th Columnist

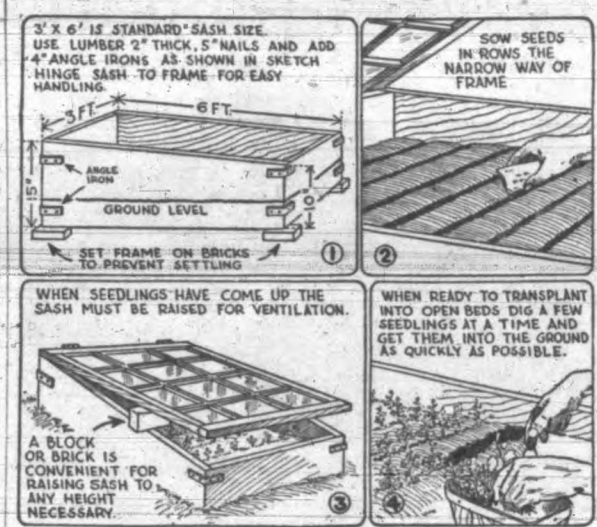
In keeping with the increasing importance of the conservation of food and supplies in Canada's war effort, the elimination of a serious destroyer of valuable material, the brown rat, becomes pre-emptory. In some respects the rat might be regarded as a fifth columnist.

It invades houses, stores, warehouses and markets; it destroys fabrics and leather destined for war equipment; it attacks all kinds of food—grains, meats, groceries, and vegetables. In town and country it attacks poultry, destroying eggs and chickens; it even damages the foundations of buildings. Everywhere it destroys unceasingly; yet, says the Agricultural Supplies Board in the Wartime Production series pamphlet, "Control of Rats and Mice," its presence is tolerated. This pamphlet No. 33 can be obtained free from the Publicity and Extension Division, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Besides the enormous destruction of food supplies, amounting to millions of dollars annually, the brown rat is a menace to public health. Rat fleas cause bubonic plague, known at one time as "The Black Death"; the rat louse carries typhus fever to man; and in countries where meat inspection is not so thorough as in Canada the trichina worm which affects rats in turn may infect pigs and the organism be transmitted to man.

The pamphlet deals fully with the control of rats. With regard to destroying rats by poison, one of the most satisfactory is finely ground red squill. This product has the advantage of other commonly used poisons in that it is relatively harmless to human beings and domestic animals. Second in value to red squill is barium carbonate. Although less poisonous than arsenic, it should be handled with care. Arsenic is used in many rat poisons and every precaution should be used, as with other poisons, to avoid exposing poison baits where they may cause accidental poisoning to people, pets, or live stock.

Prepare Now for Spring Gardens



Every true gardener must have a cold frame, in which to start his seeds as soon as the days commence to lengthen in mid-January. A frame is not difficult to make. Some wood, some glass, a few nails, a hammer and ingenuity are all that is necessary. It's a wonderful adventure to plant seeds in mid-January and watch them coming up long before March.

Liquid Diet Great Help Starting Young Plants

By B. LESLIE Emslie

Concentrated chemical compounds for the preparation of "starter" or transplanting solutions are increasingly in demand, as the practice develops and extends to other purposes.

The transplanting solution, used when setting out tomatoes, to bacco, cabbage, etc., in the field, is intended to furnish readily available nourishment which will enable the young plant to continue their growth vigorously and uninterruptedly in the new environment. It is understood, of course, that the treatment is supplemental to fertilizers applied in the ordinary way prior to the planting of the crop.

HIGHLY SOLUBLE

The ingredients of the concentrate should be highly soluble and in forms which the plants can assimilate readily. One of the most important constituents is potassium nitrate, a substance which contains two essential plant foods—nitrogen and potash—in combination, and what is no less important, the nitrogen in the immediately available nitrate form. As potassium nitrate has been hitherto largely of German manufacture, the material is no longer procurable here, except from certain manufacturers who

took the precaution to lay in stocks.

It is expected that by the end of the present year potassium nitrate production will be in process in the United States. In the meantime substitutes are being employed in the preparation of plant starters. It has been revealed, however, that the use of superphosphate or triple superphosphate in transplanting solutions has frequently proved harmful, especially with tomatoes. An ideal chemical concentrate for the purpose is one containing the essential plant food substances in forms which leave but little sediment. It is always desirable to strain the solution through cheesecloth or strainer prior when adding it to the tank of the planter.

As indicated, the use of the transplanting solution has been extended to other purposes, for instance, as side dressing for various garden and canning crops and also in greenhouses. However used, it should be considered as a supplement to the basic fertilizing. Only from 3 to 5 pounds of the chemical compound is dissolved in 50 gallons of water, but this small amount of quickly available nutrients enables the plants to get off to a good start, or to recover from a temporary set-back.

Attractive Gardens Help Boost Morale



Bulbs give first display in spring gardens.

While many kinds of home improvements and equipment are being restricted by defence prior rulings and material shortages, there are no restrictions upon planting and otherwise beautifying the home surroundings.

On the contrary, home owners are encouraged by authorities to improve their home grounds, with lawns, trees, shrubs and flower beds, for the effect upon public morale and because this is one direction in which expenditures will not involve any materials useful to national defence.

Even plant foods and insecticides, it is reported, will be available in ample quantities.

Most important ornamental garden task in the fall is the planting of spring flowering bulbs, which furnish most of the flowers that blossom in gardens during the first two months of spring.

The season of garden beauty is so short it would seem inexcusable to neglect its first two months; yet it is estimated that only a third of all gardens have a good display of bulbs.

Of the earliest flowers a few

will suffice to provide a thrill. Snowdrops, rising above the late melting snow, are small, and white, but precious because they have no rivals. Blue scillas and crocuses (white, lavender and yellow) should be planted in greater numbers. The scillas will spread in favorable locations. By the time the daffodils, first major flowers of spring, have bloomed, one is in the mood to respond to masses of color; so for them and for the tulips, a planting as abundant as space and means permit should be made.

There are other bulbs which can be grown to blossom with these, but the ones named are the chief features of all bulb plantings. Late tulips, which come at the end of the bulb season, are the largest, tallest, and most beautiful of all the bulbs. Bred for gardens for thousands of years, they have been developed into a greater variety of colors than any other flower family can show. They cover the rainbow, except for true blue, and come very close to that. Bulb gardens in tulip time present a picture which no other garden month can surpass.

Food From Home Gardens U.S. National Necessity

By HOYT F. PAXTON
Secretary, Men's Garden Club of America

Defence gardens, producing at home the vital protective foods consumed by the owners, have now become a national necessity.

If the United States is to continue enjoying food abundance, escaping the production shortages and distribution tie-ups which have afflicted every country engaged in the war, then every family controlling a bit of fertile soil capable of producing home-grown food, owes a duty to the national defence to produce it!

This is the theme of a great campaign on which the widespread extension organization of the Department of Agriculture has been at work for a year, and which is about to go into high gear.

In the critical times ahead, every garden owner who grows food for his family, who will supply his own family, will do four things, defence authorities assure us. He will:

- 1—Make a vital contribution to the national defence program.
- 2—Maintain and improve the family's health and nutrition.
- 3—Profit by offsetting to a considerable extent the rising cost of living.
- 4—By taking his own requirements off the market, he will release supplies and help keep down prices for those who cannot grow their own food.

That small home gardens can make an important difference in the national food situation may raise questions at first sight. The explanation lies in the vast number of such gardens. The production of one garden is small, but 5,000,000 gardens, such as were cultivated in the war garden movement of 1917-19, pile up big figures. In 1918 they produced 528,000,000 pounds of food, according to the official history, which took no railroad cars or trucks, no market space or sales effort; it was harvested at kitchen doors, and consumed fresh or from cans by those who grew it.

SURPLUS GONE

Disappearance of all surpluses, and higher prices for fresh vegetables are considered a certainty by national defence authorities. Producers are faced with scarcity of labor and much higher wages; while demand is being skyrocketed by two factors which Secretary of Agriculture Wickard in a speech at Salt Lake City Sept 15 described as follows:

"The people of the United States need more of some foods, want more and have the money to buy more, and the government of the United States has committed itself to provide certain foods to the British, and in buying that food we are supporting prices at a level which will make it profitable for farmers to increase their production."

Since lower prices would curtail production and hamper the defence effort, it is the present policy of the government to put a floor under, rather than a ceiling over, food prices.

MUST FEED 10,000,000 BRITISH

Mr. Wickard said we have agreed to furnish in 1942 a fourth of the food supply of Great Britain, enough to feed 10,000,000 people, 6 to 8 per cent of our total annual production. At the same time, he points out, American demand is growing.

"As employment has increased, the demand for many food products has increased rapidly," he stated. "There is every reason to believe the number of employed workers will continue to go up and that the demand for food will move up right along with it. And don't lose sight of the fact that there is a great awakening going on these days in the matter of nutrition, with emphasis on the protective foods, the foods which are rich in minerals and vitamins. As our knowledge of nutrition principles has increased in the last quarter of a century, the American people have gradually changed their eating habits to include more milk, more fruits, and more green and leafy vegetables. I expect to see this trend continue and certainly it is being stimulated at the present time by many influences."

DANGER OF TRAFFIC TIE-UPS

In addition to the factors cited by the secretary, food supply and prices are being affected by purchases for our huge and well-fed army; while in the near future there is danger of a transportation congestion, such as contrib-

uted so to the World War food shortage.

Three times as many railway cars are used to transport fresh vegetables now, as in 1917, and a much greater proportion of our supply is produced at great distances from markets. By supreme exertions, the steady stream of the vital protective foods may be kept going across the continent to our cities and military camps without interruption.

But every defence garden which produces food for family consumption will lessen the burden on transportation and distribution, and reduce the danger of serious shortages in our food supply developing.

HOPE TO AVOID 1917 MISTAKES

In the war garden campaign of 1917-19, there were mistakes which it is hoped to avoid this time. In some places park lawns were ploughed up to be planted with potatoes; ornamental plantings in private grounds were sacrificed to make room for vegetables, and gardens were attempted in congested city locations, where success was obviously impossible.

There is an abundance of fertile soil in favorable locations which can be used for defence gardens, without the wasteful sacrifice of landscape beauty. In small towns, and in the outlying sections and suburbs of large cities, garden areas of home grounds by the million are available for food production. Amazing quantities of the fresh, green, protective foods can be produced on small areas, without disturbing established ornamental plantings, or abandoning the growing of flowers, which are as important to morale as are vitamins to physical well-being.

Garden at Rear More Important Than Front Porch

By DONALD GRAY

If you are planning to build a home, consider the lot first. Thus you will be able to build a home with an outdoor living room, from the ground up.

If you have a choice of lots, get one that should permit the front of the house to face south. This will give you freedom to sit in the rear of your house in the late afternoon, and not miss the setting sun. The morning sun will this way reach your garden.

If there are trees on the lot, make sure they are not located where the house, garage, or driveway are to be built. It costs money to cut down trees. If their location is right, look at the state of their health, and find out what varieties they are.

Some trees are too old and have decayed branches, while some varieties have a way of growing their roots into sewers. The grade of the ground at their roots must be the grade for other parts of the grounds.

Usually a wooded lot costs more, and unless the trees become an asset after the house is built, it is better to buy a barren lot and plant the trees where they are wanted.

A vacant lot should have three to six inches of topsoil on the surface of the land. Have this soil scraped in a pile before building operations begin. Remember trees, shrubs, flowers and grass must have topsoil to grow.

If restrictions permit, and the lot is small, insist on having the garage a part of the house with its opening towards the street. The driveway will cost less to build and maintain, and the space above may be used for an extra bedroom.

The time has come when we live in the rear part of our house, not on the front porch. The more garden space for play area and flowers, the better.

If possible, have your garage and kitchen next to your neighbor's garage. This will permit your living quarters to have more space, and if everyone on the street had their garages next to each other, one living-room would be next to another, instead of the usual stupid way of looking from our windows across your neighbor's drive into their kitchen.

Time spent in choosing a lot and planning a house is half the pleasure of building a home. The more thought given to planning the more satisfactory will be the results.

Seaweed-eating People Free of Goitre Trouble

By DR. Wm. NEWTON
Director, Pathological Laboratory, Saanichton

The growing appreciation of the value of seaweed as medicinal material is already encouraging exact studies upon the vitamin, mineral and other nutrient materials they contain. Attention was first focussed upon seaweed as medicinal plants because of the ability of many species to accumulate by absorption from sea water, large amounts of iodine, and the proven deficiency of both human and animal diets in this mineral. Contrary to popular opinion, sea water itself contains very little iodine. Certain seaweed species may contain several thousand times as much iodine as the sea water that bathes them.

FARM ANIMALS

The discovery that iodine deficiency was a primary cause of goitre and other thyroid gland disorders, and that these diseases were widespread both in human and farm animals, has led to extensive investigation of the iodine content of forage grown in various districts. These investigations show that when the iodine content of the district forage is low, the incidence is high of goitre and other thyroid disorders, particularly with respect to farm animals.

Due to the fact that most people consume, irrespective of location, a fair quantity of sea food, more particularly fish, it does not always follow that people who are living on soils that are deficient in iodine are suffering from thyroid gland disorders. The flesh of most sea fish contains quite a high content of iodine. The almost complete absence of goitre among the Japanese cannot be accounted for by the quantity of sea fish they consume, but rather by their high consumption of seaweed. Probably in no other country is the consumption of seaweed so general as in Japan.

Investigations are now in progress upon the vitamin content of seaweeds which undoubtedly contribute to their medicinal value. Perhaps the greatest stimulus given to seaweed as conditioning food for animals, was through the discovery by breeders of fur-bearing animals that the quality of fox and mink pelts could be significantly improved by the inclusion of small amounts of seaweed in the diets of the animals. Since the quality of fur pelts is directly related to the health level of the animals, medical health authorities believe that additional studies of seaweed as conditioning food are highly desirable.

EDIBLE SEAWEEDS

Dulse may be recognized by the disc-like anchors and the short cylindrical stem which spreads into a thin broad membrane shaped like a hand 6 to 12 inches long and 4 to 8 inches wide at the fingertips. The fingers are wedge-shaped irregular clefts in the frond usually with entire margins. In color this seaweed is reddish purple.

The frond of Irish moss begins with a flattened stem which divides and subdivides to form a

broad fan-like structure, firm and leathery in substance, and purplish red or reddish green in color. This seaweed is still used as a constituent of soups and stews in many of the coastal regions of Ireland.

The brilliant green lettuce-like frond of green laver makes the species relatively easy to identify. It is attached to the rocks by a small disc from whence it spreads as a thin silky flat membrane. It is always ruffled at the margin but varies greatly in shape from a lettuce-like leaf to almost a ribbon. Although edible, it is not nearly so popular as food on the Pacific Coast as its cousin, the purple laver.

On almost every beach in British Columbia during the late summer and fall you may see Chinese collecting purple laver off the rocks at low tide. If he is not present you may see the purple laver he has collected, spread out on rocks or on driftwood to dry. In general appearance the purple laver is quite similar to sea lettuce except for color. It has the same wavy margins, but the frond is rather denser in texture and is usually perforated with many holes. In color it exhibits a variety of purple shades. The Chinese are particularly fond of this seaweed as a constituent of soup.

No Shortage of Essential Foods

Canada faces 1942 fortified with one of the strongest allies a nation at war may have—an abundance of essential foods. Official figures from Ottawa show that in spite of record-breaking food exports to her Allies, the Dominion's stocks at home are above average.

One instance was the cold storage holdings of beef, veal, pork, mutton and lamb, totalling 106,678,394 pounds on Dec. 1 compared with 83,817,261 on Dec. 1, 1940, and a three-year average on the same date of 79,938,818. Beef holdings alone were more than 7,000,000 pounds in excess of the three-year average.

Pork holdings showed a gain of more than 6,000,000 pounds over the same date last year. Agriculture Department officials said this gain actually was small when considered in relation to the amounts required for shipment to the United Kingdom—totalling 600,000,000 pounds in the present season. The need for public co-operation in making available all possible pork supplies for export would continue in spite of such gains as had been recorded, they said.

Cattle exports this year were up 20,000 head, beef nearly 3,000,000 pounds, bacon 85,000,000 pounds, pork 10,000,000 pounds, and mutton and lamb 152,000 pounds.

Reports from the Dominion Experimental Fox Ranch at Summerside, P.E.I., indicate that there is no gross difference in foxes in the case where the cereal portion of the ration is cooked as against raw material.

Why Thailand Succumbed to Axis Might

By DAVID S. WAITE
Editor, Singapore Free Press
SINGAPORE.

JAPANESE TREACHERY enmeshed ill-fated Thailand like a blanket while bland-faced Nipponese envoys, carried on their "peace negotiations" in Washington.

When Japan was amassing great concentrations of troops on the Thailand-Indo-China border, power politics were going full blast behind the scenes.

At the very moment when Kurusu was talking peace in the United States capital, Thailand was taking the brunt of diplomatic pressure, economic pressure, propaganda pressure, and even military pressure on her frontier.

So great was this pressure, according to a British Foreign Office statement, that Thailand was forced to succumb to Japanese demands even before open warfare broke out in the Pacific, putting up only "token" resistance when Japan finally blew the lid off the Pacific war pot.

FAIR EAST KNEW JAPS INTENDED WAR

From here, it seemed obvious that Japan's "peace negotiations" in the United States were a sham, while she continued a Thailand policy that, at its logical conclusion, could only mean war in the Far East on a very big scale.

The Japanese first turned on the heat by increasing their garrisons on the Thai-Indo-China



Proud of its "modernization," Thailand's newly-mechanized army paraded in Bangkok but didn't too strongly resist Japan's hordes when they poured over her borders.

frontier. There were "exercises" designed to impress the Thais with the unwisdom of resisting Japanese demands. Then followed the demands which, according to well-informed opinion, amounted to suggestions that Japan should take over entire responsibility for the defence of Thailand.

Concurrently, the Japanese increased economic pressure on Thailand. They continued to buy up everything they could lay

their hands on in Bangkok, offering inflated prices to impress the Thais. They sent to Thailand Japanese-manufactured goods, which, by rights, should go to Indo-China. They increased their propaganda blitz by circulating imaginary stories of the Anglo-U.S. "threat" to Thailand, and by spreading foul slanders about Thai statesmen who did not appear sufficiently pro-Japanese.

In the Japanese Embassy in Bangkok, with over 40 officials, special sections were formed to deal with diplomatic affairs, economic problems and propaganda. Mr. Koh Ishii, the former spokesman of the Japanese Foreign Office, was sent to Bangkok as Chancellor of the Embassy, to take care of the political propaganda. Since Mr. Ishii was known to have pronounced pro-Axis feelings, he was regarded as a good man to work with the Italians and Germans in Bangkok, who were also doing their share of



An apparently endless stream of Japanese military trucks, packed with troops, streams southward along a French Indo-China road, toward the Thai border. With such demonstrations of might, Japan sought to impress Thailand with the unwisdom of resistance.

anti-British and anti-American work.

The Thais closely watched all that went on in their own country and all that happened on their frontiers; and they drew certain conclusions. Their interpretation of the duties of neutrality prevented their statesmen from saying openly that Japan was a potential — indeed, an actual — menace to the independence of

their nation. But that is what they meant when the Bangkok radio nightly warned its listeners to be on their guard against fifth columnists, foreign spies, saboteurs, and so on. The radio urged the population to prepare for war and everyone knew that war could come only from the Japanese in Indo-China.

One sometimes heard stories about the Thais being pro-Japan-

ese. They are nothing of the sort. There may have been a few leading Thais who a few months ago were inclined to regard Japan as the future masters of East Asia, but they then found it best to lie low and say nothing. The Thais were really sincere when they declared their intention to remain neutral.

Japan wants Thailand's rubber, tin and rice, which she needs. She might hope to occupy the country and go on immediately to threaten the Burma Road, which she might think it would be easier to cut by advancing into Burma or through northern Thailand. The Japs took the second alternative — of advancing down the Thai peninsula towards Malaya and Singapore.

There had been strong advocacy in Singapore just before hostilities started for a clear-cut guarantee to Thailand by the anti-aggression powers in the Far East. It was suggested that since Great Britain could not stand idly by in the event of a Japanese attack on Thailand, and the Netherlands Indies would willingly join with Britain in any action considered desirable, a statement should be made in advance so that Japan might be quite sure what she would be walking into if she tried to "protect" Thailand. In other words, the ABCD front should offer a guarantee to Thailand, and if that guarantee were refused in Bangkok as likely to conflict with the Thai view of neutrality, then the guarantee should have been given just the same.

Nellie McClung

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THIS WILL BE a new year for Canada. It began when the first news came crashing in on Dec. 7 that Japan was dropping bombs on Honolulu. I was looking at a Currier and Ives print on the wall when the news came. A Christmas scene with a snowy, roofed farmhouse, where a bright red sleighful of visitors had just arrived at the door and was being received with joyful welcome by grandfather and grandmother. It was called "Home for Christmas," and there was something about its security and peace and plenty that made me homesick for something that has gone with the sleighbells.

INCONVENIENCES

We are on the spot. We fight a powerful and merciless foe. Let all the observers and sideliners come in now, as they value their lives. Let there be no grumbling, no time wasting. I heard of a family who quarreled with the air warden when he told them to "douse their lights." Mrs. — said she objected to his language. She said she had always done her duty as a citizen, but she will not endure bullying from anyone.

Avoid time-wasting. The first night I listened to the radio until 3 in the morning and the next day felt depressed and could do nothing. Just one good day wasted. So this resolution covers excessive radio listening as well as all idle talk and chatter and "disputing to no profit." We have work to do. Every one of us. Comforts to be made, knitting, sewing, letters to write, and each of us have only a certain amount of energy. I have a friend who is remarkable for her accomplishments. She is never in a hurry. Never sorry for herself. Never angry. Talks well, but never too much. I know now how she does it. She budgets her time. We will all have to do this.

GETTING TOGETHER
Let us get together. Cultivate reading aloud and singing. There's nothing so heartsome as group singing. I think of the Welsh miners and their cold, hard work, crawling through the mine-ways in the noisome dark. Yet they sing. "How Green Was My Valley!" tells in unforgettable words of the power of song, and so does a book by Howard Spring called "Fame is the Spur." I can think of how books like these read aloud in the black nights, will put fibre into our souls. We have wasted too much time on worthless things.

It is good for us to think of the valiant ones of today, the Chinese, the Russians, who blew up their great dam. Let us be loyal to those who are responsible for our war effort. I know we have always rejoiced in our liberties of free speech and lots of it! We have abused our public men, gaily and thoroughly. We have seen evil in quite harmless things and made political capital out of trifles and, in a brighter, happier day we may return to these pleasant pastimes. But today we must refrain. Those people who lead us must have instant and whole-hearted loyalty no matter what we think of their methods. I am proud of Canada's war effort. There are places which must be strengthened, to be sure, but all this will come.

The gloom-spreaders must hush their wailing now. Don't listen to them. Shun them if you can't cheer them. I heard one, when I was on the boat coming back from Vancouver. He was busy recounting all the short-comings of the British Empire. But down below, in the lounge, coming up the stairs ran the words "The King is still in London" and that seemed to answer most of his charges!

WORK HARDER
My last resolution is this: I will do all I can to build the walls of Jerusalem. I'll do more than I ever did. I'll work harder. We have three great pillars of Empire. The home, the church, the school, and they can all take some building. I keep thinking of Kipling's Recessional. There is a pick-up in every line:

"Lord God of Host, be with us yet
Lest we forget."

We do believe that there is a Power, beyond and above us, Who has not forgotten the world He made. I asked a little girl, if she had been frightened when the blackout came so suddenly, and there was the alarm of an attack. She said she was just at first but she watched her mother, and her mother was not a bit frightened, and so, she said, "I won't ever be frightened, as long as mama keeps smiling."

That is the faith of a child. Let us guard it, with all we have. There are lonely hearts to cherish; discouraged preachers to cheer; timid little ones to be pleased, and comforted. Faltering faith to be rekindled.

Yes, it's a new year! A year of glorious opportunity. Are we sufficient for these things? With God's help, we are!

"From every stormy wind that blows
From every swelling tide of woes
There is a strong, a sure retreat
It's found beneath the mercy seat!"

Boy Scouts who sweep snowy streets and serve as convoys for elderly people crossing streets; the kindly neighbor who leaves her own work to help someone—these are the unseen builders.

DEAD AREA

It is unnecessary to spur on the efforts of many of our people. They already are working overtime. But there is a dead area still, untouched by war or rumor of war. People who believe that lending their money on the best security, at higher bank rates, is a patriotic gesture which exonerates them from further effort. I believe they can be touched now. Surely they heard the warning crack of doom when the Repulse and Prince of Wales sank mortally wounded beneath the waves—surely they knew the meaning of this major tragedy.

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Stories in Stamps



TRINIDAD BASES WILL BE CARIBBEAN'S FINEST
THE UNITED STATES army and navy is spending some \$50,000,000 in Trinidad for the finest bases and airfields in the Caribbean, exclusive of those on American soil.

The stamp above, picturing First Boca, was issued in 1927. This site is important in hemisphere defence for it is in the "Dragon Mouth" straits between Venezuela and Trinidad.

Trinidad is strategically valuable to the United States since it commands a vulnerable approach to the Panama Canal, trade routes to South America and airways between the North and South Americas and the two hemispheres.

Approximately \$40,000,000 is being spent on army airfields and defence while the navy has designated about \$10,000,000 for improving and defending the harbor and base near Port-of-Spain. Army airfields will be near Valencia and Longenville.

The shortage of skilled labor, transportation and equipment as well as jungles and swampland were difficulties American army engineers had to overcome.



BRITAIN MOVES TROOPS TO WEST AFRICAN PORT
MOVEMENT of British troops, said to number more than 30,000, into Freetown, Sierra Leone, leads observers to predict military action in West Africa is imminent.

The stamp above, issued in 1938, shows a general view of the harbor that is called the best on the continent's west coast. It can accommodate the largest fleets.

Freetown is only 500 miles from Dakar, French Senegal, which is in the hands of the Vichy government and which the Axis may use as a base in the event of a South American invasion.

Not only the English are interested in Sierra Leone. American naval authorities were re-

ported to be seeking a base at Freetown to facilitate patrol of the South Atlantic. As yet, however, the U.S. navy is not represented at the port.

In 1938 the British decided to convert the port into a naval base and built harbor defences. At that time, tension in the Mediterranean and the possibility of a captured Suez Canal prompted them to guard the Cape of Good Hope trade route to the Orient.



YOUTH RENOUNCED WEALTH TO FOUND MONASTIC ORDER
THE STORY of a rich lad who renounced wealth and inheritance to embrace poverty is the biography of St. Francis of Assisi, founder of the monastic order, the Franciscans.

The stamp above, issued by Italy in 1926 on the seventh centenary of the death of St. Francis, pictures a group of monks burying their leader.

St. Francis was born Giovanni Bernardino in 1182, near Perugia, Italy. His parents were wealthy. The lad had a high spirit and natural enthusiasm—and was often in trouble.

In a petty feud of the times, the boy, renamed Francesco because of his father's fondness for the French) was taken prisoner and was forced to serve a year's captivity in Perugia.

While in prison he contracted an illness and during the period of convalescence spent much time in religious musing. In 1206 he made a pilgrimage to Rome, broke with his family, and consecrated himself to poverty and religion.

St. Francis gathered converts around him and originated the monastic order of St. Francis in 1208. At the first general assembly of the order in 1219 there were more than 5,000 members present.



UNIVERSITY OF UTRECHT MARKS 307 BIRTHDAY
THE University of Utrecht in Holland celebrated its 300th anniversary in 1934.

The stamp above, issued in 1936 to commemorate the school's

tercentary, bears a picture of Minerva, the Greek goddess of learning and military wisdom.

The university, founded in 1634, was enlarged in 1894, and is attached to the Domkerk by old Gothic cloisters. Occupying the palace built by Louis Bonaparte, king of Holland, in 1807, is the valuable library which contains more than 200,000 volumes and manuscripts.

Containing examples of all branches of sacred art in the Netherlands is the episcopal museum, built in 1872. There is also a museum for natural history, botanical garden and an observatory in addition to extensive laboratories.

There are several other museums exhibiting the culture of Holland. One, the Museum Kunstliefde, has a small picture gallery remarkable for pictures by Jan Scorel (1495-1562). The museum of antiquities contains a miscellaneous collection.

The city was the scene of the treaty-making diplomats who concluded the War of the Spanish Succession, 1713 and 1714.



SPANISH MOROCCO LOOMS AS NEW DANGER SPOT
SPANISH MOROCCO, always destined to play a part in Mediterranean conflicts, again looms as a danger spot. It may become a landing place for Axis troops headed for the Libyan war theatre.

The stamp above, issued recently by Spain, shows a native scene typical of the people ruled by the Sultan Sidi Mohammed, nominally under Spanish protection.

The British fleet bars the Axis supply lines from the heel of the Italian boot. Another possible route to Libya is that through Spain, to Spanish Morocco and then across the desert into the Italian possession.

At present the Rock of Gibraltar, proud and defiant with gun emplacements bristling, is the chief stumbling block to such a move.

As early as 1937, when Generalissimo Francisco Franco was making his greatest headway against the Loyalist troops, Ger-

mans were building troop barracks and fortifications in Morocco for possible use in an African campaign.



WORLD'S OLDEST DEMOCRACY IS ALSO NEWEST REPUBLIC
LITTLE ICELAND, the oldest democracy, is the world's newest republic, having severed ties with Denmark in May, 1941.

The stamp above, issued by Iceland in 1937, commemorates the silver jubilee of the accession of King Christian X to the throne of Denmark. The king is the nominal ruler of the Danes and their Icelandic possession although the latter asserted its independence when the Germans occupied Denmark.

Christian X at present is practically a captive in his native land, for the control of the government is in the hands of the Nazis. While not actively hostile to the British, the monarch believed that the future destinies of his country were allied with Germany.

King Haakon of Norway, brother of Christian, is in England, for he espouses the British cause and left his native land when the Nazis invaded it. Although in exile, Haakon is engaged in conducting efforts to overthrow the Germans and Quislings in Norway.

Iceland's Althing, her parliament, has been in continuous existence since 930. It came under the Danish crown in 1381 and it was in 1918 that the island became an independent state with the king of Denmark as its monarch.

• STAMP NEWS
BOHEMIA and Moravia have issued stamps to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the death of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, who died Dec. 5, 1791. Two high values will bear a portrait of Mozart while others bear illustrations of the old "Zagreb City Theatre in which Mozart's opera, "Don Giovanni," was produced for the first time.

The Russo-German War will be the subject of a series of "victory" stamps to be issued by Rumania. One design shows Rumanian forces crossing the Dniester River into Russia.

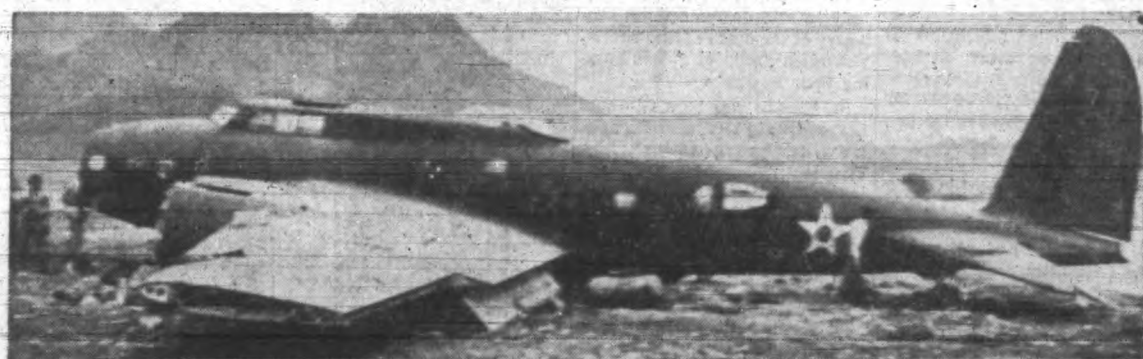
With a News Camera



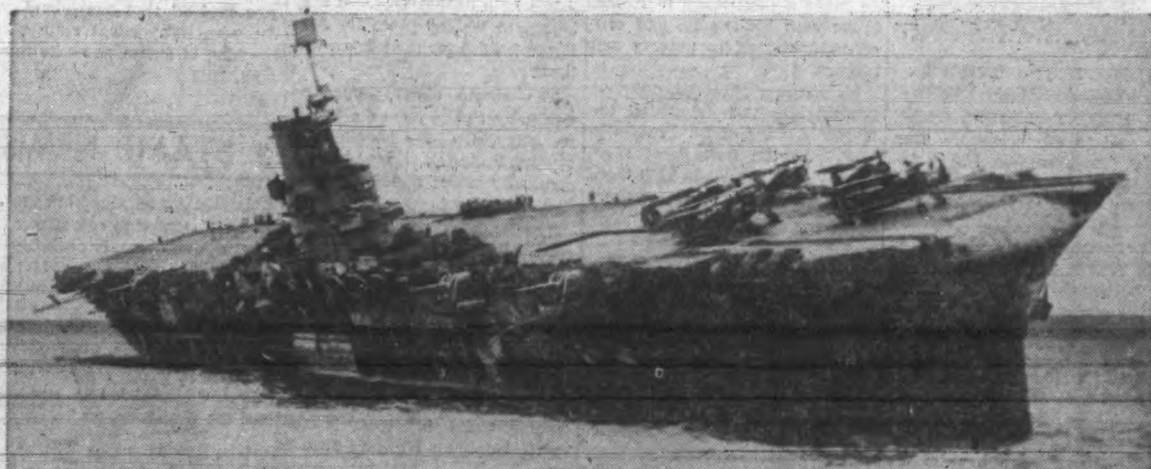
AIR VIEW OF HONOLULU, taken from over waterfront, with Aloha tower showing.



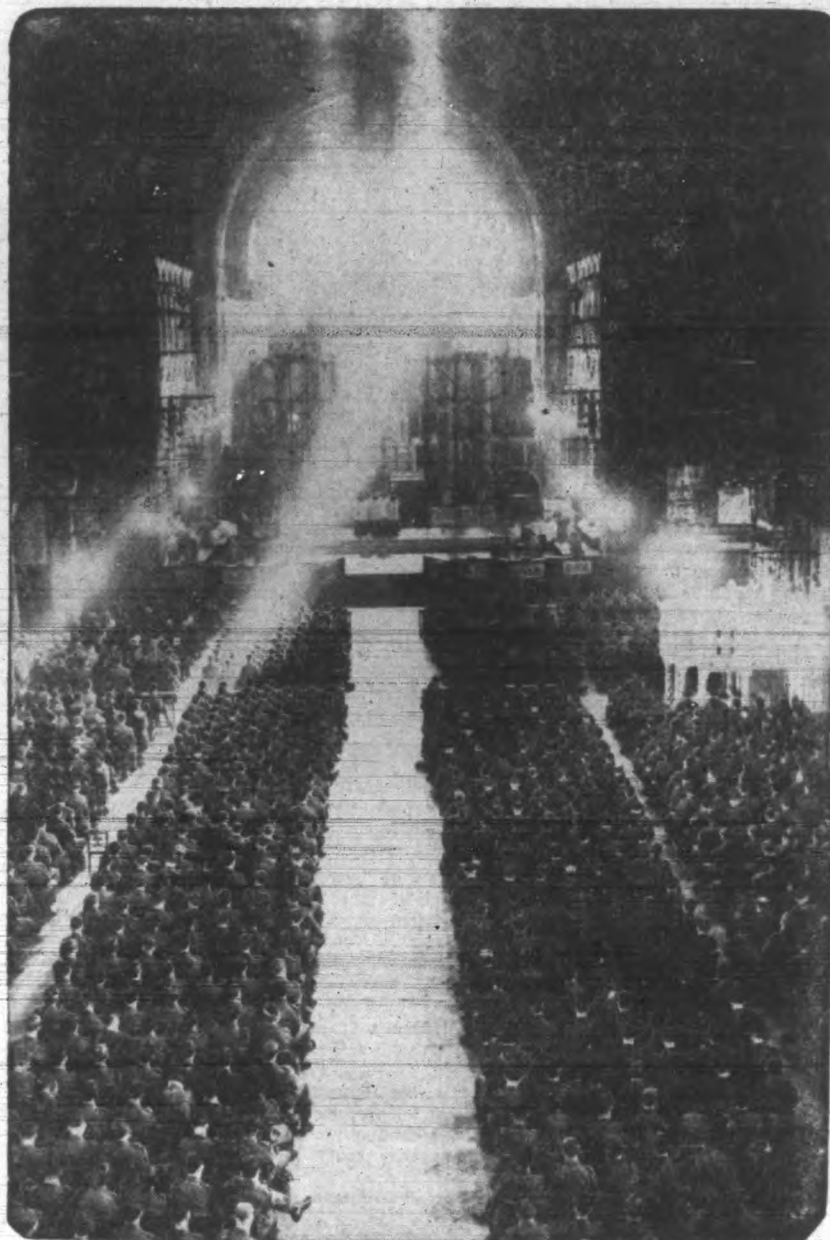
BOMBER'S-EYE VIEW OF SAN FRANCISCO—Populous, sprawling San Francisco, with the world's longest bridge, a vulnerable ribbon, connecting it to Oakland, background. Army official announced two waves of "enemy planes" had been flying over San Francisco Bay area, while only a few miles off the coast a Jap sub was later shelling tankers.



FLYING FORTRESS FORCED DOWN IN HAWAIIAN air service, forced down in fighting over Island of Oahu in surprise attack by Japanese. Exclusive photo by Allan C. Campbell, Acme cameraman. (Passed by U.S. censor.)



HISTORIC PICTURE CATCHES DEATH DRAMA OF ARK ROYAL—A few planes are clustered on the foredecks... as the battered British aircraft carrier Ark Royal lists to starboard just before plunging to the bottom of the Mediterranean.



CANADIAN TROOPS IN LONDON—Impressive picture shows members of a French-Canadian regiment from Quebec at Sunday service in Westminster Cathedral, London, when they were addressed by Cardinal Hinsley, Catholic primate. Unit filled the historic church. Note shafts of sunlight pouring in on congregation.



WHERE JAPS MADE PHILIPPINE LANDING—Beneath the smoking cone of 10,000-foot Mount Mayon lies Legaspi, 250 miles southwest of Manila, where Japanese troops made a landing. An important railway link with Manila, Legaspi is the major Philippine port on the Pacific side of the islands.



U.S. MARINE CORPS UNITS, sent to Alaska as part of the defences of this strategic area, quickly adopt fighting tactics to meet the Far North conditions. Photo shows group of leathernecks in winter service uniforms, in extended order drill.